

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 21.

PACKERS WANT CHANGE OF VENUE.

In the Federal Court at Chicago on Wednesday of this week Judge Landis heard arguments of packers' counsel in the indictments against them for alleged violation of the anti-trust law, the application being for change of venue to another court. The packers believe that in view of the attitude and record of Judge Landis they are not likely to receive a fair trial before him, and they want the cases to be heard before another judge.

The petition was based on an old statute of 1792. The petition does not allege that Judge Landis is prejudiced against the defendants, nor that he would not give them a fair and honest trial, nor that he is interested in the controversy in such a way as to warp his judgment, nor that he has ever shown animus toward the defendants, or expressed opinions prejudicial to them. It rests solely on the clause in the federal statute which says that change of venue shall be granted whenever it appears that the judge of the district court has been counsel for either party, and on the fact that fifteen years ago Judge Landis, for a short time, acted as an investigator of the beef trust.

PACKERS WIN CASE IN NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals on Monday reversed the decision of Supreme Court Justice Swayze directing the National Packing Company and the other big packing concerns to produce their books before the Hudson County Grand Jury. The Hudson County Grand Jury had found indictments against a number of the officials of the packing concerns on charges of conspiracy to maintain high prices through the operation in Hudson County of cold storage plants. The Grand Jury wanted to continue its probe, and therefore sought the production of the books. The decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals makes it unnecessary for these books to be produced.

NATURAL ICE ASSOCIATION DINNER.

The Natural Ice Association of America held its second meeting and dinner at the Hotel Astor on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 17 and 18. Among the speakers were Dr. William T. Sedgwick of Boston, professor of biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Edwin O. Jordan, professor of bacteriology at the University of Chicago, and editor of the Journal of Infectious Diseases, and Dr. H. W. Hill of the Minnesota State Board of Health.

DEMAND FOR OLEOMARGARINE As Shown by Figures of Internal Revenue Report

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, shows a remarkable increase in the production of oleomargarine during the twelve months ending of the government's fiscal year. The figures show that there were 3,491,978 pounds produced with artificial coloration on which a 10 cent. tax was paid, and that 136,263,448 pounds were manufactured without artificial coloration, upon which a tax of one-quarter of one cent was paid. This makes a total production for the year of 139,755,426 pounds.

This breaks the record by over 13,000,000 pounds. The figures which most nearly approach it are for 1902, when 126,316,427 pounds were made. In that year, however, the new tax of 10 cents per pound upon the colored product went into effect some two months after the passing of the law, and the manufacturers quite naturally produced a large quantity of oleomargarine with artificial coloration in advance of the date when the law took effect.

Even in view of this tax, however, and with the tremendous burden laid upon oleomargarine by the 10 cents per pound tax, when it is made with the color which is pleasing to the eye of the consumer, the figures for the past year show a tremendously growing demand for this nutritious, wholesome food product.

There is no doubt that the high price of butter, which has been increasingly high in recent years, is largely the cause of the increased demand for oleomargarine. Butter today is at a prohibitive figure, so far as the poorer classes are concerned, and even the middle and wealthy classes feel the

burden of the exactions of the butter combination.

The production of oleomargarine, since it came under government jurisdiction in the year 1887 has been as follows:

	Pounds.
1887.....	21,513,537
1888.....	34,325,527
1889.....	35,664,026
1890.....	32,324,032
1891.....	44,392,409
1892.....	48,364,155
1893.....	57,224,298
1894.....	69,622,246
1895.....	56,958,105
1896.....	50,853,234
1897.....	45,531,207
1898.....	57,516,136
1899.....	83,130,474
1900.....	107,045,028
1901.....	104,943,856
1902.....	126,316,427
1903.....	72,284,006
1904.....	50,199,624
1905.....	51,987,336
1906.....	55,434,900
1907.....	71,366,775
1908.....	81,525,600
1909.....	92,282,815
1910.....	139,755,426

Tax Figures Show Growth of Sales.

The tax collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1910, as compared with those for the year 1909, show a material increase in the number of retail dealers handling oleomargarine both colored and uncolored. This is also true of the wholesale dealers and indicates that both wholesale and retail dealers have been required to handle oleomargarine at the request of their customers.

Tax receipts of the Bureau from oleomargarine for the fiscal years ending June, 1909, and June, 1910, were as follows:

	1909.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter.....	\$422,877.77	\$349,197.80		\$73,679.97
Oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow.....	215,982.56	340,658.62	\$124,676.06	
Oleomargarine imported from foreign countries.....	6.30			6.30
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax).....	20,450.00	20,000.00		450.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax).....	53,342.00	70,462.88	17,120.88	
Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax).....	112,525.22	199,891.50	87,366.28	
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax).....	6,880.00	7,000.00	120.00	
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax).....	70,133.46	112,292.04	42,158.58	
Total.....	902,197.31	1,099,502.84	197,305.53	

MEAT INDUSTRY IN ARGENTINA

Review of Situation by a Government Agent

In view of the gradual change in the balance of meat supply and demand in the United States, and the consequent effect upon our export meat trade as well as upon our home meat supplies, the progress of South American countries as meat producers and as purveyors of meat to other countries of the world is of the greatest interest to our meat trade at home.

Not long ago The National Provisioner published an interesting review of meat packing conditions in Argentina written by the correspondent of a New York newspaper, who, for a daily newspaper writer, showed an unwonted tendency to stick to cold facts and omit the sensational.

The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor recently sent one of its special agents to South America to look into the livestock and meat situation, and he has made a voluminous report which is this week made public. Comment on the character of the report and the capacity of its author to draw deductions from what he gathered is reserved for a later time. Portions of this report are of little interest, either to livestock or meat men, but there is much in it that makes interesting reading, and for that reason is reproduced here.

The first chapter of Mr. Whelpley's report is devoted to the development of the livestock and meat-producing industry in the Argentine, and is almost entirely a dissertation upon alfalfa and its merits as a beef maker. Thanks to the indefatigable F. D. Coburn of Kansas the American farmer knows all about alfalfa, and the packer has had access to the same information. Therefore the following extract from this chapter of Mr. Whelpley's report will be sufficient:

All animals destined for the freezing works are now finished on alfalfa. Estancias which do not have their own tracts send their cattle for fattening to other pastures. Fattening with corn is as yet practically unknown, but it is commencing on a small scale on some of the most progressive estancias, and probably is destined to become general in future.

Argentine beef is not regarded as highly in the English market as that from the United States, and sells for a trifle less. The difference is said to be due largely to the difference in the method of fattening. Beef from the United States is fattened on corn, whereas Argentina depends upon alfalfa solely. The present demand of the freezing works for a higher grade of animal means inevitably that corn fattening must be undertaken, and there is no reason why it should not be, as the country raises an abundant amount of corn for export. At present, however, alfalfa is the reliance of the Argentine stock man for fattening purposes.

American Brains in the Argentine.

The second chapter of Mr. Whelpley's narrative is devoted to the growth of the meat packing industry in the Argentine territory, and the figure cut in that growth by the entrance of American packinghouse brains and methods. Concerning this the government agent says:

From the international standpoint the most important and recent development in the meat industry of the Argentine Republic

is the entrance and growing ascendancy of North American interests. Chicago meat companies entered this field only seven years ago, but have already attained such a position that they are a decided influence in the progress of the trade.

The two avowedly North American enterprises are the La Plata Cold Storage Company and the La Blanca Company. The former, since coming under its present control, has risen from a state of insignificance to that of the largest single producer in the Argentine field.

A sensation was created by this company at the recent fat-stock show in Buenos Aires by the extraordinary prices paid in order to show breeders what it needed and encourage them to develop a superior breed of animal. For five steers the company gave 11,500 pesos (about \$5,000) apiece, and for a total of 177 head gave 310,000 pesos (\$711 each in United States currency). It was estimated that the available beef on the five steers that brought top price cost the company about \$5 a pound.

Taken together, the La Plata and the La Blanca companies last year produced a third of Argentina's total output of cold-storage beef and almost as large a proportion of the mutton and lamb. Their rapid expansion is indicated by the fact that jointly they have chartered all the space in 19 new steamships ordered by the Nelson Line for the River Plate fresh-meat trade.

New Methods Introduced by Americans.

But most important of all, perhaps, as showing the influence of the American companies in the Argentine is the fact that they are generally credited with having stimulated the industry through the introduction of progressive methods, particularly in the development of chilled beef. Chilled beef—the kind to which United States consumers are accustomed and regarded as superior to frozen beef—has been brought into commercial importance within the last year or more by the North American companies and seems destined to supersede in importance the frozen product. In 1909 the La Plata Cold Storage Company produced more than twice as much chilled meat as any other company, and, together with the La Blanca Company, marketed more than 50 per cent. of the entire output of that article.

The importance of the position of the Chicago companies in the Argentine is that, apparently, it puts the meat industry of the two principal producing countries in the same hands. Argentina is the largest exporter of beef in the world, and, next to New Zealand, the largest shipper of mutton. The Argentine now occupies the place formerly held by the United States as a purveyor of beef to Europe, the increase in the home consumption having cut down our exports in marked degree.

So far as the American packers are concerned, their present operations in the Argentine field have nothing to do with the meat supply of the United States. The immediate object is to obtain supplies, which can no longer be secured at home, for their English market. They have not given up their foreign business, as the diminishing export figures of the United States might lead one to suppose, but have simply transferred their base for this trade from the Mississippi Valley to the River Plate.

Shipments to This Country Not Probable.

Argentina's export of frozen and chilled beef has grown up practically in the past ten years, corresponding to the decline in shipments from the United States. Ten years ago Argentina shipped only 25,000 tons, as against 150,000 sent from this country. Five years later her exports of beef passed ours, and in 1909 they amounted to 210,657 tons, while those of the United States had fallen to 55,746 tons.

Even were it not for the position of the

American packers in the Argentine field, there would be no likelihood that United States consumers could secure a meat supply from that quarter at less than prevailing rates, and probably not at such low figures. One reason for this is that Argentina has an ample market in Europe. For the year 1909 Great Britain took 98 per cent. of the exports of beef and mutton, but this represented only 65 per cent. of Great Britain's total imports of beef and 27 per cent. of her total imports of mutton.

It is apparent, therefore, that in Great Britain alone the market can be much extended. Moreover, it appears that the Continental nations of Europe, which have heretofore used practically no cold-storage beef, are on the point of taking up that product on account of the scarcity of live animals and consequent rising prices. Hence, if the United States wants Argentine meat, it will be necessary to pay for it at European prices.

Added to this, as a further obstacle in the way of supplies from Argentina, is the fact that the cost of living in Argentina is high. This makes the production of beef high in spite of the country's great natural advantages for that industry.

Figures on Argentine Meat Trade.

The third portion of Special Agent Whelpley's report is devoted to the character and volume of the Argentine meat trade, and is largely statistical. He says:

Argentina's meat wealth now centers in the production of chilled and frozen beef. Preparations of jerked beef—dried and salted carcasses—is on the wane, as is also the export of live cattle. Since the closing of English ports to the latter trade—due to foot-and-mouth disease in Argentina—shipment of live cattle is mostly confined to supplies for the jerked beef establishment of Uruguay and exports by way of Chile to furnish fresh meat for the west coast of South America.

Production of frozen mutton in commercial quantities antedated that of beef by more than ten years, but for the last decade its export has run along pretty much on a level from year to year. In fact, there has been a slight falling off lately. Nevertheless, although shipment of frozen mutton may not increase in the future, it appears that it will continue for some time to come, and cannot be regarded, like the production of jerked beef, as an industry of the past.

The following figures of exports, taken from the agricultural and pastoral census of 1908, show the changing values of Argentina's various forms of meat wealth. The amounts stated are in Argentine gold, \$1 of which equals 96½ cents in United States money.

Item.	1887.	1897.	1907.
Jerked beef	\$2,396,424	\$2,466,313	\$1,178,056
Cattle	1,415,625	5,018,222	2,062,390
Frozen mutton	963,112	2,035,778	5,582,781
Meat extract	75,888	257,772	1,791,574
Sheep and lambs ..	42,884	1,512,684	331,701
Preserved and salted tongues	20,990	112,230	227,119
Meat flour	15,250	5,582	1,536,828
Preserved meat	13,800	115,127	159,477
Chilled and frozen beef	12,800	169,644	13,822,162
Concentrated essence.	8,257	22,941	107,789
Various frozen meats	8,837	27,903	450,198
Total	\$4,975,876	\$11,744,196	\$27,250,075

Shipments of Beef and Mutton.

The first shipment of frozen beef recorded by the census statistics of Argentina was in 1885. Export of frozen mutton is given for two years earlier, but the amount is in carcasses and not in tons. Jerked beef had been a flourishing industry for many years previous. For the years 1885 to 1909, Argentine exports of jerked beef, chilled and

(Continued on page 41.)

PRACTICAL TRADE INFORMATION.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

MEAT EXPORT TRADE CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Figures for October Show Losses Even from Last Year

Exports of meat and dairy products for October, 1910, according to preliminary government reports, indicate a falling off in trade even when compared with the poor showing of last year. Export totals for the month were \$7,791,047, compared to \$8,736,740 a year ago, a decrease of nearly a million dollars. For the ten months of the year to date the total export values were \$89,527,800, compared to \$112,286,053 for a like period of 1909. This is a loss of over twenty-two million dollars as compared to what was a poor record last year.

The falling off in trade extends throughout practically the entire list, as usual in recent months. Oleo oil and neutral lard exports are now separately reported, so that separate comparisons are not possible at this time. Together they show heavy losses. Some increase was shown in exports of fresh and pickled pork, but decline in exports of bacon, hams, lard, etc., was heavy. The detailed figures of the preliminary report, with comparisons with a year ago, are as follows:

Cattle.—October, 1909, 12,607 head, value \$1,152,688; October, 1910, 7,458 head, value \$706,041. For ten months ending October, 1909, 137,327 head, value \$12,652,463; same period, 1910, 67,521 head, value \$6,379,039.

Hogs.—October, 1909, 7 head, value \$230; October, 1910, 19 head, value \$457. For ten months ending October 1909, 10,756 head, value \$64,649; same period, 1910, 3,642 head, value \$40,683.

Sheep.—October, 1909, 6,435 head, value \$26,214; October, 1910, 6,498 head, value \$22,496. For ten months ending October, 1909, 40,532 head, value \$196,399; same period, 1910, 30,045 head, value \$125,148.

Beef, canned.—October, 1909, 1,612,520 lbs., value \$175,517; October, 1910, 1,383,801 lbs., value \$150,979. For ten months ending October, 1909, 12,010,940 lbs., value \$1,321,611; same period, 1910, 8,299,720 lbs., value \$958,465.

Beef, fresh.—October, 1909, 6,871,135 lbs., value \$693,873; October, 1910, 4,133,802 lbs., value \$439,275. For ten months ending October, 1909, 79,664,383 lbs., value \$8,172,179; same period, 1910, 46,583,722 lbs., value \$4,958,054.

Beef, salted or pickled.—October, 1909, 4,284,707 lbs., value \$313,393; October, 1910, 3,428,686 lbs., value \$309,282. For ten months ending October, 1909, 36,644,880 lbs., value \$2,762,220; same period, 1910, 28,193,261 lbs., value \$2,387,090.

Oleo Oil.—October, 1909, 11,499,408 lbs., value \$1,303,476; October, 1910, 5,204,156 lbs., value \$586,165. For ten months ending October, 1909, 144,159,254 lbs., value \$15,432,434; same period, 1910, 91,215,211 lbs., value \$10,305,357.

Oleomargarine.—October, 1909, 212,543 lbs., value \$20,450; October, 1910, 232,621 lbs., value \$24,968. For ten months ending October, 1909, 2,496,616 lbs., value \$248,364; same period, 1910, 2,958,476 lbs., value \$307,501.

Tallow.—October, 1909, 2,231,704 lbs., value \$128,893; October, 1910, 1,027,771 lbs., value \$70,525. For ten months ending October, 1909, 46,181,482 lbs., value \$2,617,364; same period, 1910, 13,533,418 lbs., value \$931,874.

Bacon.—October, 1909, 12,962,834 lbs., value \$1,524,995; October, 1910, 9,021,733 lbs., value

\$1,325,025. For ten months ending October, 1909, 176,781,035 lbs., value \$19,042,120; same period, 1910, 100,853,715 lbs., value \$13,967,624.

Hams and Shoulders, cured.—October, 1909, 10,184,245 lbs., value \$1,186,459; October, 1910, 8,871,776 lbs., value \$1,272,850. For ten months ending October, 1909, 162,969,173 lbs., value \$18,070,978; same period, 1910, 105,867,555 lbs., value \$14,381,097.

Pork, fresh and pickled.—October, 1909, 2,426,374 lbs., value \$268,352; October, 1910, 3,084,533 lbs., value \$342,525. For ten months ending October, 1909, 37,383,371 lbs., value \$3,447,170; same period, 1910, 30,523,955 lbs., value \$3,470,562.

Lard.—October, 1909, 26,391,165 lbs., value \$3,055,312; October, 1910, 23,646,297 lbs., value \$3,002,605. For ten months ending October, 1909, 385,757,184 lbs., value \$40,312,922; same period, 1910, 289,809,366 lbs., value \$36,130,208.

Neutral Lard.—October, 1910, 1,537,990 lbs., value \$198,319. For four months ending October, 1910, 6,759,091 lbs., value \$837,465.

Butter.—October, 1909, 180,152 lbs., value \$44,760; October, 1910, 186,694 lbs., value \$46,892. For ten months ending October, 1909, 2,088,105 lbs., value \$483,892; same period, 1910, 2,293,356 lbs., value \$577,046.

Total Meat and Dairy Products.—October, 1909, value \$8,736,740; October, 1910, value \$7,791,047. For ten months ending October, 1909, value \$112,286,053; same period, 1910, value \$89,527,800.

Total Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.—October, 1909, value \$1,179,132; October, 1910, value \$728,994. For ten months ending October, 1909, value \$12,823,511; same period, 1910, value \$6,544,870.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL REPORT.

The annual report to the stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company by Chairman George A. Morrison of the board of directors, covering the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1910, has just been made public. It shows gross profits for the year of \$2,209,255.03, and after deducting \$225,000 for bond interest, it leaves net profits of \$1,984,255.03. This showing of profits is somewhat less than last year, due to conditions explained in the report, which says:

The cotton crop for the season 1909-1910 was the smallest of the last six years, being 3,000,000 bales less than the preceding year. The high cost of cottonseed and the large reduction in the quantity worked reduced the profits of the crushing mills. There was, however, an active demand for all of the company's products at profitable prices, and although the profits for the year were less than those of last year, they were satisfactory.

The scarcity of oils and greases, which has existed for a year, has caused large advances in values; and the year under review shows the highest range of prices for cotton oil, lard, oleo stearine and tallow in the last ten years. The high price of refined cottonseed oil and increased duties imposed by certain foreign countries contributed to reduce the exports for the year, but the domestic requirements for cottolene, lard compound, margarine and other food products ultimately absorbed the entire production, leaving the smallest surplus stock of recent years to be carried forward.

The board of directors, at the regular monthly meetings in May and November, declared the usual semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. upon the preferred stock, payable respectively on June 1 and Dec. 1, 1910, being the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth consecutive dividends upon this stock. Semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent. upon the common stock, payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1910, were declared, being the thirteenth

consecutive year of payment upon this stock.

The general profit and loss account is given as of Aug. 31, 1910, as follows:

	Cr.
Balance of general profit and loss account, Aug. 31, 1909, as per twentieth annual report	\$9,255,233.77
Difference between book and appraised values of properties dismantled or destroyed by fire	124,802.72
	\$9,130,431.05
Profits of the manufacturing and commercial business of this company and of the corporations in which it is interested, for the year ended Aug. 31, 1910, after charging off all expenses of manufacturing and operation, repairs of buildings and machinery, bad and doubtful debts, expenses of administration, etc.	2,209,255.03
	\$11,339,686.08
Deduct:	
Interest on debenture bonds	\$225,000.00
Semi-annual dividends on preferred stock,	
Paid June 1, 1910,	
3%	305,958.00
Payable Dec. 1, 1910,	
3%	305,958.00
Semi-annual dividends on common stock,	
Paid June 1, 1910,	
2½%	505,927.50
Payable Dec. 1, 1910,	
2½%	505,927.50
	1,848,771.00
Balance of general profit and loss account, Aug. 31, 1910, invested as per statement of capital, liabilities and assets (page 10)	\$9,490,915.08

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER LOSSES.

The American Hide and Leather Company has decided hereafter to publish quarterly statements giving results of operations, and begins by giving a report for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last. In issuing this first statement the company draws attention to the fact that the later business is subject to wide fluctuations, and the effect of such fluctuation is naturally liable to be more pronounced in quarterly statements than in statements covering a more extended period.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, the company reports net earnings of \$1,910. Interest on bonds amounted to \$95,190. After sinking fund appropriations and interest on bonds in the sinking fund, the company reports for the three months a deficit of \$163,464. Its net current assets are placed at \$8,516,739.

LIVESTOCK IN AUSTRALIA.

At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1910, the live stock in the Commonwealth of Australia showed increases as compared with the close of the previous year of 4,624,615 sheep, 491,209 cattle, and 68,143 hogs, according to a report from Consul-General John P. Bray, at Sydney. The figures by states follow:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New South Wales	3,027,224	46,104,178	237,843
Victoria	1,549,640	12,937,983	217,921
Queensland	4,711,782	19,593,791	123,504
South Australia	792,217	6,475,431	81,797
West Australia	758,080	4,731,737	47,062
Tasmania	199,945	1,734,761	55,705

Total.... 11,038,888 91,667,881 763,832

TO GET A GOOD JOB.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Morris & Company will establish a branch house at Valdosta, Ga.

Julius Johnson's slaughter house at Stoughton, Wis., has been damaged by fire.

The branch house of Swift & Company at Reading, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

The Clay County Cotton Oil Mills gin house at Noxapater, Miss., has been destroyed by fire.

The Patesburg Cotton Oil Company, Batesburg, S. C., is doubling the capacity of its plant.

The Trinity Cotton Oil Company, Dallas, Tex., will rebuild its seed house, recently burned.

Becker Brothers are having plans prepared for a cold storage plant for meats at Newport, Ky.

The recently incorporated Elmore Fertilizer Company, Tallahassee, Ala., is erecting a 80 x 120-foot factory.

Armour & Company have awarded contract for the erection of their branch house at Alexandria, La.

The Doerun Fertilizer Ginning Company, Valdosta, Ga., will commence work on its new fertilizer plant.

The Hammond-Standish Company, Detroit, Mich., has increased its capital stock from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

S. Renaker and E. P. Good, of Cynthia, Ky., contemplate establishing a poultry and cold storage plant at Morganfield.

J. O. Thurman, of Baltimore, Md., is interested in the organization of the Charleston Hide and Fur Company, of Charleston, S. C.

M. E. Dorsey and others have incorporated the Automatic Soap Company, of Wilmington, Del., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The large, ginney and seed house at Wrightsville, Ga., belonging to the Southern Cotton Oil Company, has been destroyed by fire.

The Edwards Company, Fleeton, Va., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to manufacture fertilizer. E. W., W. A. and E. W. Edwards, Jr., are the incorporators.

J. G. Wilson, C. J. Clark and G. W. Watson have incorporated the Smithfield Ham Corporation, of Smithfield, Va., with \$15,000 capital stock.

It was rumored that the American Agricultural Chemical Company has bought the plant of the Bigbee Fertilizer Company at Montgomery, Ala.

A company is being organized in the province of Corrientes, Argentina, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of erecting a meat-preserving plant.

The Wyoming Land Livestock Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. President, I. Watson; treasurer, A. Goldsmith.

The Southern Stock Farm Company, Waycross, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. T. Myers and others to establish a packing plant.

The H. Stout Company, New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to conduct a general commission business in poultry, eggs and meats. H. E. Stout and others are the incorporators.

Work on the new plant of the St. Paul Tannery Company, South St. Paul, Minn., has been begun and with ground already broken the excavation work will be rushed through and the foundation of the four-story structure placed so that the superstructure

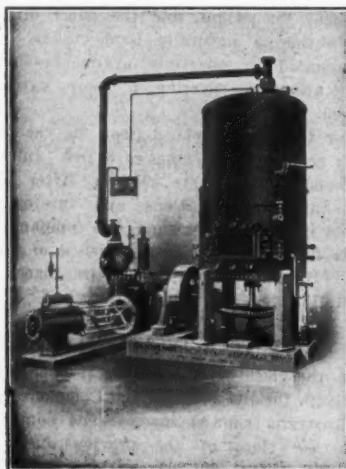
may be commenced early in the spring. The new building is to be of concrete and steel construction and will contain all the modern machinery for tanning hides of cattle and hog skins and sheep skins.

GERMANY TO ADMIT FOREIGN MEAT.

Cable advices from Berlin state that it was unofficially announced this week that the imperial government contemplates the early opening of the frontiers for the importation of foreign livestock in order to counteract the high prices of meat prevailing. It is said that Baron Schorlemer, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, proposes to open all the frontiers except the Russian. However, all animals imported must be immediately slaughtered. The yielding disposition of the government is described as due to the fact that the Socialists are evidently profiting from the present agitation over the famine prices of meat.

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE, U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 26, 1910. Sealed proposals plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposals for Subsistence," and addressed to the undersigned at Carlisle, Pa., will be received at the Indian School until 2 o'clock P. M., of November 21, 1910, for furnishing and delivering at the school a quantity of dried fruit, cereals, etc., as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. Full information will be given on application to M. Friedman, Superintendent.



SANITARY RENDERING

TRIED AND TRUE

NO EXPERIMENT

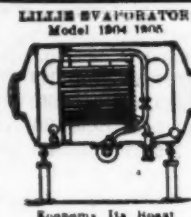
This ad. shows equipment taking place of separate steaming tank, slush box, press and dryer. ¶ All handling of raw material ceases after entering outfit. ¶ Compact, modern, efficient, labor saving. ¶ Plants installed and endorsed all over the country. ¶ Renders packing house offal, tallow, blood, butcher scraps, hotel collections, garbage, etc.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
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MEAT PRICE REDUCTIONS

During the past week the columns of the daily press have been filled with alleged accounts of a general slump in fresh meat prices throughout the country. The subject has been handled in the customary sensational and haphazard style of the daily press, with the usual result of disseminating about 90 per cent. of fiction to 10 per cent. of fact. The consequences of such treatment were inevitable—annoyance for the trade and heart-burnings for the disappointed consumer.

Tendency toward a reduction of meat prices due to increased marketings of meat animals is shown in The National Provisioner's livestock market reviews from week to week. Such increased marketing of livestock has given rise to the legitimate prediction that meat would probably be cheaper in general during the winter. Seizing upon these statements and predictions, the daily

press has inaugurated another meat price agitation through its ignorant and sensational method of handling the subject.

Livestock market reports are beginning to show what packers have predicted, and what The National Provisioner's reports have forecasted; namely, an increase in supplies and an inevitable lowering of prices. But the daily press has given the public to understand that big cuts in wholesale and retail meat prices would be coincident with the first signs of livestock liquidation. No allowance is made for conditions surrounding the slaughtering, curing, shipping or marketing of these meats, and for the time that must necessarily elapse before a reduction in the cost of the meat animal can legitimately reach the retail meat counter.

The result has been that the public has expected a big slump in meat prices, a slump which has not materialized, and is not likely to materialize. That there will be a gradual reduction in meat prices is to be expected, and no one will welcome this reduction more than the packers and retailers, since high prices mean loss of trade and consequent loss of profits to them, while lower prices mean increased volume of trade and increased profits.

The daily press has befogged this matter, as it has bungled every phase of the meat question which it has attempted to discuss, and the result has been annoying and hampering to the trade as well as disappointing to the consumer. The opportunity has been seized by demagogues of the type of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley to get into public notice once more by ignorant and ridiculous comments on the supposed situation, but this phase of the situation has ceased to be serious, and is now nothing more than amusing.

Meat prices have shown a downward tendency this week, due both to increased supplies and to the approach of the turkey season, when meat is always at a discount. The downward tendency may continue, but it is not likely that there will be any revolutionary readjustment of meat prices in the near future.

FOR A STATE MEAT PLANT

The Wisconsin Society of Equity, a farmers' organization, at its annual meeting in Wausau, Wis., recently appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing a State meat packing plant. The society resolved that such a plant should be established in order to get "relief" from the "exactions" of high meat prices.

This Society of Equity is one of the organizations formed for the express purpose of pooling the products raised by its members, and holding them until prices fixed by the organization are obtained. Under the circumstances it might be called bad form for it to declaim against business men who

have paid its members the highest prices ever known for their livestock, and who are endeavoring to make a living profit out of their business against such odds as those artificially imposed by the protesting organization in question. As for a "State packinghouse," there is a remote possibility that it might be made to pay expenses—that is, provided the political millennium arrives meanwhile!

If it is intended to conduct it as a co-operative establishment—well, there have been such enterprises launched before, and it cannot be said that they conducted either the welfare of the producer, the consumer or the trade.

BAD BUTCHER SHOP HABIT

The federal meat inspection authorities in New York City have notified fat collectors that shop fats must not be collected from butcher shops where the practice is in vogue of plucking chickens and other poultry in the shop. Inspection will be denied to shops where this is done, and fats from such shops cannot be used in interstate commerce.

The practice of plucking poultry in the shop where other meats are exposed is an unsanitary one, and renders the meats and fats thus exposed to infection from flying feathers, dust, lice, etc. This practice is followed chiefly in kosher shops of the poorer class throughout the city, but there are a few shops of a better grade where it is done. It should be stopped at once by the city health authorities, and as soon as they can spare time from the unpleasant job of fumigating their own Bureau of Food Inspection, they will find a commendable task in the investigation of shops where poultry plucking is practiced, and against which the government meat inspection service has already given warning.

GROSS WEIGHT IS LEGAL

The Supreme Court of the State of Idaho handed down a decision in a case brought under the net weight law which will be of importance to the entire trade. The ruling was that a pail of lard weighing three pounds gross could be sold as three pounds of lard without violation of the law. This means that gross weights are not considered a violation of weight and measure standard, since the purchaser is presumed to know that the pail or package is weighed with the product contained in it.

The case was that of the State against George Schweitzer of Boise City, and grew out of the net weight agitation of last spring. Mr. Schweitzer made a test case, and was prosecuted for short weighing lard in selling a three-pound pail as such. The lower court convicted him, but the Supreme Court reversed the decision on appeal.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

Test of Hogs for Offal.

A test of 200 hogs for offal, average 275 lbs. live weight, showed the following results, the figures given being pounds per head:

Heads, 7 lbs.; head fat, 3.41 lbs.; jaw bones, 1.55 lb.; cheekmeat, 0.73 lb.; bone meat, 0.22 lb.; cheekmeat fat, 0.16 lb.; ham facings, 2.32 lbs.; caul and ruffle, 2.24 lbs.; paunches, 1.87 lb.; pluck fats and gullets, 1.01 lb.; gut fat, 2.40 lbs.; black guts, 0.32 lb.; pizzle strings, 0.12 lb.; livers, 2.85 lbs.; lungs, 1.72 lb.; gall, 0.10 lb.; hearts, 0.65 lb.; scraper scrap, 0.90 lb.; weasand meat, 0.04 lb.; tongues, 0.86 lb.; tongue fat, 0.15 lb.; kidney scrap, 0.08 lb.; leaf lard, 7.32 lbs.; scrap lard, 0.50 lb.; kidneys, 0.54 lb.; pig bags, 1.59 lb.

Killing lard showed 10.36 lbs. per head. Cutting lard showed 14.96 lbs. per head.

HIGH CLASS DRY SALT CURE.

A small packer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me a really first-class recipe for curing dry salt meats?

The following recipe for curing meats is claimed by an old and well-known curer to beat anything he ever tried for a high-class cure. We have no comment to make on the formula, but give it just according to his data. To a tierce of hams, bacon, tongues or shoulder butts, which will amount to about 340 pounds of meat, use a mixture of 10 pounds fine English salt, 10 pounds granulated sugar and one pound of pulverized saltpeter, thoroughly mixed, and rub each piece well as it is packed. The curer claims that, properly handled, this amount of curative mixture will be used up as packed, so there will be no surplus left at the finish of packing each tierce. Hams are supposed to be cured in 75 days and smaller stuff in 25 days.

SHORT-CUT AND SKINNED HAMS.

A slaughterer who has added a curing department writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell us how to make "short-cut hams" to comply with trade requirements? Also, "skinned hams"?

Short-cut hams may be made all averages. The shank should be sawed off so as to barely expose the marrow. The butt end should be left the full limit allowable to pass Board of Trade inspection, which means about 2½ to 3 inches from the "coupling" bone. All gut fat should be removed.

These hams are cut off so that the flank side is a trifle longer than the cushion side. They are to be full-faced on the killing floor. The tail bones should be taken out as close as possible.

Properly cut, the yield of short-cut hams can run as high as 14 per cent., if so desired. The spread in the different averages should not exceed 2 pounds; as, for instance, 10 to 12 pounds, 12 to 14 pounds, 14 to 16 pounds, and so on.

Skinned hams are cut the same as short-cut hams, excepting that the skin is removed from all the ham but the shanks, leaving about 7 inches on a 20-pound-average ham.

SAUSAGE IN BLADDERS.

An inquiry from a butcher is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please tell me how to make and put up sausage in bladders.

To make sausage in bladders the following formula may be used: 30 pounds of hog cheek meat, fresh; 40 pounds of fresh pork trimmings; 80 pounds of lean beef. Grind the beef through the small hole of the meat cutter; from there to the flyer, adding 30 pounds of water gradually. Grind the pork in the same manner, and put into the mixer with the beef, adding spices, etc., as follows: 4 pounds of salt, 12 ounces of white pepper, 5 ounces of white sugar, 3 ounces of mace and 5 ounces of saltpeter, pulverized. Mix well and spread on boards in the cooler, at 35 degs. Fahr., for 36 hours. The mass may be about 8 inches thick.

Stuff in medium-sized bladders, smoke 4 hours in a temperature of 120 degs. Fahr.; take out and cook 5½ hours in water at 150 degs. Fahr. Dry off and hang in the cooler.

TEMPERATURES FOR CHILLING HOGS.

A curer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What are the safest temperatures to obtain throughout the process of chilling hogs?

Hogs will run about 108 deg. Fahr. from the killing floor. The cooler upon their entering should be about 31 degs. Fahr., and will run up to about 46 degs. Fahr., which should be reduced to 34 degs. by midnight. This means that the hogs will be around 44 degs. Fahr. By next morning the cooler should be 33 degs. The hogs will then be about 40 degs. The following morning the cooler should be about 31 degs., and the hogs 34 degs.; and the third morning the cooler should be 28 to 30 degs. Fahr., and the hogs 33 degs. Fahr. They are then ready to cut.

Should hogs be carried longer, never allow the temperature of the hogs to go below 31 degs. Fahr.

YIELD IN MAKING ALL PORK LOINS.

The following inquiry has been received:

Editor The National Provisioner:

About what percentage of live weight of hogs might be expected in making all pork loins?

The percentages herewith given can be changed at the will of the operator to some extent, of course. A test made shows the following results: American or short cut hams, 12 per cent.; picnics, 8 per cent.; lean butts, 3 per cent.; pork loins, 9 per cent.; clear bellies, 14 per cent.; rendered lard, 24 per cent. This makes a total of 70 per cent. in cuts and lard.

BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGE.

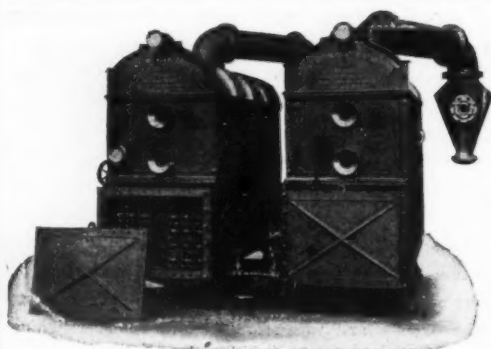
A sausagemaker writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give me a good recipe for beef and pork sausage.

Take 65 pounds of beef trimmings from heads, necks, briskets, flanks, shanks, etc.; 35 pounds of fat pork trimmings from hams, shoulders, sides, heads, hocks, etc. Grind fine and stuff in hog casings. Season with 2 pounds of salt, 8 ounces of white pepper and 4 ounces of allspice. Try this and see how it works.

Watch page 48 for business openings.



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TYPES OF BOILER TUBE CLEANERS.

Boiler scale is a problem for every power user, and remedies devised have been many, including chemical treatment, water purification and mechanical means. The latter seems to have met with the most favor. The accompanying cuts illustrate new types of boiler tube cleaners recently placed on the market by the Clyde Machine Works Company of Chicago. This company has long been known as a manufacturer of high-class machinery for the packinghouse and soap and glue factory, but it is now also gaining prominence as a manufacturer of power plant specialties which make for power plant economy.

Figure No. 1 illustrates the Wiechmann cleaner for water tube boilers, which machine is very simple in construction, efficient, easily operated and maintained at little expense.



FIG. 1.

One of the features found in this machine, and said to be in no other, is the controlled arm. The arms are arranged so that they can expand, so to speak, only to the extreme inside diameter of the tube. The head on the cleaner, as shown here, is for ordinary scale.

The "devil head," as illustrated in Figure No. 2, is for extremely heavy scale.

Figure No. 3 shows the Wiechmann cleaner for return tubular or fire tube boilers. This machine is claimed to be an advance over anything yet offered to the trade for cleaning fire tubes. It does its work by vibration and great speed, which constitutes 20,000 to 30,000 light taps per minute, proving the axiom of "a constant drop of water," and resulting in better work without abuse of the tube.

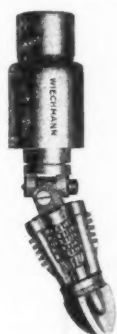


FIG. 2.

commendation as the following, received from Mr. Haeefe of St. Louis, are of the usual kind sent by the pleased users:

Gentlemen:—In regard to your Fertilizer Dryer, will say that I am satisfied with it: it does its duty, is odorless in operation, and a good constructed piece of machinery. For drying tankage, it does its work well. I further can recommend it to anyone, and am glad I have same in use now in my plant. I ought to have put one of your dryers in years ago, having dried by tankage before on steam coils, which was not quit satisfactory. Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

LEONARD HAEFELE.

This dryer will dry more material than any other on the market for the size and price, the makers claim, and there are virtually no repairs on these dryers. They also

The Clyde Company has gotten out a little booklet descriptive of the Wiechmann in its different styles, and will be pleased to send it, together with any other information desired in reference to these cleaners, on request.

STANDARD FERTILIZER DRYER.

Among the apparatus called for by the packer in his modern by-product saving operations nothing is of more importance than that of the fertilizer department, and an efficient and economical fertilizer dryer is an absolute necessity. Among these machines none has met with greater favor than the Standard Dryer made by William R. Perrin & Company of Chicago. The makers say that the great success of the Standard Dryer is due entirely to the superior results obtained by using this machine. Such re-



FIG. 3.

say that the many duplicate orders testify to the fact that once a user of a Standard Dryer means always. Full specifications and prices will be given by addressing the manufacturers; William R. Perrin & Company, Chicago and Toronto.

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Provisions have had a general downward trend during the past week. The market is a narrow one, and at times small buying orders find offerings scanty, and give a fictitious appearance of strength to it. As soon as the buyers are filled up, however, the market sags off again. Hogs at the Yards here and at all other points have been ample in numbers, excellent in quality and heavy in weight. Prices are going steadily down, and unless the runs let up materially the 7c. hog is only a few days away.

Cash trade is better, but not up to the normal as yet. Cash lard, which, as October sold sixteen days ago at 13c., is worth only 11c., and November is selling at even less. Unless the cash trade improves greatly January prices must lose their premium over the May, as stocks are already increasing, especially lard. Should the recent break in hog prices cause supplies to dry up again, the market will have a good reaction, but if, on the contrary, the drop makes farmers anxious shippers, the market is due to break still farther.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on this page, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is finished in red and black leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1.25. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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Yours truly,

D. E. WASHINGTON, Mgr.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chilton, Ala.—The Northrup Manufacturing & Supply Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 to establish an ice plant.

West Point, Ky.—The West Point Gas, Water and Ice Company has been organized with a \$40,000 capital stock by W. A. Bombardner, B. W. Griggs and others.

Kansas City, Mo.—G. W. Hanna, W. L. Bolton and J. F. Wiedermann have incorporated the Grocers' Ice Storage Company with a capital stock of \$4,000.

Princeton, Ind.—The Henneber Ice Cold Storage Company will erect a new three-story warehouse.

H. Eberley & Sons will erect a new slaughter house at Yoe, Pa.

The Cudahy Packing Company will establish a shop at Wichita, Kan., for the manufacture of lard pails and other tin utensils.

Danbury, Conn.—The Danbury Creamery Milk Sterilizing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Chicago, Ill.—The Absopure Ice and Water Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by F. L. Birdsey, J. Goodman and others.

Lake Mills, Wis.—The Dansville Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by J. L. Cook and others.

ICE NOTES.

Oak, Fla.—F. M. Webber will establish an ice and cold storage plant here.

St. Augustine, Fla.—F. N. Holems will make improvements to ice plant.

Newport, Ky.—Becker Brothers are having plans prepared for a cold storage plant, 30 x 60 feet.

Morganfield, Ky.—Renaker & Good, of Cynthiana, Ky., contemplate establishing a refrigerating plant.

Houma, La.—The Houma Lighting & Manufacturing Company contemplate enlarging its ice plant.

New Orleans, La.—The French Market Ice Manufacturing Company has awarded contract for the erection of a two-story cold storage and ice plant.

Crisfield, Md.—A company is being organized by Tawes & Gibson to have a capital stock of \$25,000 for the purpose of establishing a cold storage, fish freezing and ice plant.

Denton, Md.—G. S. Rairigh & Son contemplate increasing the capacity of their ice plant to ten tons.

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San Francisco

Lathrop, Mo.—S. Bickle & Son will install a two-ton refrigerating plant and small ice making system.

Swansboro, N. C.—The installation of a refrigerating plant is contemplated by the Swansboro Fish Company.

Poteau, Okla.—Wilbern Bush & Son have awarded contract for a 30-ton refrigerating plant.

San Benito, Tex.—Iowa capitalists will erect a 35-ton ice plant here.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Anheuser Busch Brewing Association will erect a \$100,000 storage house, six stories in height.

Marcus, Ia.—The White Rose Creamery belonging to the Glendell Creamery Company, of Sioux City, has been destroyed by fire.

Lewiston, Pa.—The Heverly Manufacturing, Storage & Supply Company has changed its name to the Lewiston Ice Storage Company.

Pennsburg, Pa.—The Kratz & Smoyer ice plant at Kratz Station is to be sold at public auction on Nov. 28.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The Shelbyville ice plant has been damaged by fire.

VIENNA REFRIGERATION CONGRESS.

The Second International Congress of Refrigeration, held at Vienna, Austria, last month, seems to have been a success in every respect. There was a very large attendance, including an American delegation of fourteen, headed by Theodore Vilter of Milwaukee. The Americans took a prominent part, and secured the next World's Congress for the United States. They also secured the adoption of a resolution recommending legislation for the inspection and sanitary regulation of cold storage warehouses and a compulsory report at stated periods of the contents of such warehouses.

Important resolutions passed by the congress are reported as follows by Ice and Cold Storage of London:

Commission I.—Scientific.

That the International Association of Refrigeration should help, by giving a subsidy, the investigations of Professor Kammerling Onnes, the importance of which is incontestable.

That the commission should be divided into three sub-commissions: I., Physical and chemical; II., Biological; III., Thermal units of refrigeration.

Commission II.—Industrial Product of Cold.

That the studies begun by the first commission be continued without delay, in order to obtain as soon as possible a definition and unification of the size, units and rules, with reference to the techniques of refrigeration, and that the International Association should be



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WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BUSINESS CHANCES

ICE PLOWS

Cut Your Ice With A STANDARD PLOW

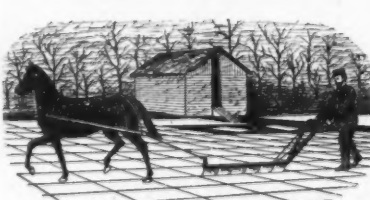
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B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA, Morrow Transfer & Storage Co.
BALTIMORE, Jos. S. Wernig.
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co., Jacob House & Son.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse, The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Colancco Storage & Forwarding Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
ST. LOUIS, McHeeters Warehouse Co., Pilabry-Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAVANNAH, Renton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

asked to publish in the meantime a list of the size, units and rules, such as are at present in force in the various countries, together with their relative values.

That tests be made in suitable laboratories to ascertain the influence of low temperatures on the properties of metals used in making refrigerating and ice-making plants.

That the National Association, after examining the question, consult among themselves as soon as possible with reference to the temperatures in the condensers and refrigerators, and other facts concerning machines where the power and degree of effect have to be stated in a contract, in order to avoid subsequent disputes.

That under the management of the International Association be arranged:

(a) Tests of the properties of superheated steam used in the refrigerators, and for this purpose some leading physicists be invited to resume the work begun by Cailletet and de Mathias, Anagnot, and others, more especially with respect to ammonia and methyl chloride, to determine the exact values of these agents.

(b) Tests for the determination of the specific heat of the most important brine solutions.

That studies and tests concerning the effect of the absorption machines and compresses, with wet and dry running (and their combination), and the relative advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect evaporation be continued in the various countries.

That refrigerating plants be provided with

some simple, practical, cheap and uniform apparatus, to facilitate the determination of the power and effect of any part of the plant; and with all reasonable safeguard against accidents.

That suitable and simple methods be arranged for testing refrigerating machines which base their power and efficiency on the definitions to be determined. This applies to the various types of machines, so that an industrial comparison of the rival systems may be made.

That the International Association study the maximum effects of dynamos and motors as driving units for mechanical refrigeration.

That tests and researches with insulating materials be continued, particular attention being paid to the change of the efficiency of each individual layer, with respect to temperatures, moisture, density and thickness.

That all tests as to the passage of heat, as well as of the surface temperatures of the insulating layer, be determined together, in order to calculate exactly the probable efficiency of the passage of heat which may not yet have been correctly decided.

That practical, simple and uniform testing methods for insulating materials be settled.

That the various researches be made, and their results be sent to the International Association for collation, etc.

That the teaching of the refrigerating science, theoretical and practical, be encouraged by government authorities, and organized in a uniform manner in the various countries.

That local authorities should grant supplies of electricity and gas and water at spe-

cial rates to cold stores and ice factories to encourage the establishment of the latter.

Commission III.—Cold Storage of Foodstuffs.

That the Second Congress confirms the resolutions of the First Congress on the question of refrigerated meat, and desires that inspection may be, as far as possible, identical in all countries.

That it supports the former resolution against the adulteration of food, and adds that natural ice used in the chilling or freezing of food must be from water which is unexceptional from the hygienic point of view.

That, subject to every reasonable regulation to ensure sound and perfect condition, restrictions operating to prevent the introduction of refrigerated meats and other food products into countries whose inhabitants would benefit by their addition to their food supplies, should be abolished or modified.

That foodstuffs that have been handled by the aid of modern refrigerating methods, in accordance with hygienic requirements, be allowed to circulate in the various countries as freely as fresh products.

That all slaughter houses and central market halls shall be fitted with refrigerating apparatus.

That as a principle the use of chilled horse flesh is unobjectionable as human food when sound, and sold as horse flesh; its cold storage should be discussed at the next congress.

That frozen and chilled meat form human food, the value of which is equal to that of fresh-killed whenever artificial cold has been applied to sound meat with the aid of all desirable modern improvements.

That, in order to facilitate the examination of means necessary for feeding, watering, and victualling great armies, both in the field and in peace time, a statistical subcommittee of the International Association be formed, and this would base its work on the conditions of transport (waybills, etc.).

That the International Association be requested to take the initiative for holding, in Paris in 1911, an international conference, to which all countries importing or exporting meat should send representatives, with the mission of studying and adopting a uniform and international method of inspection of refrigerated meat.

Commission IV.—Application of Cold to Other Industries.

That a permanent international committee be formed in connection with refrigeration and the chemical industries. Various resolutions were passed with regard to the tobacco industry.

Commission V.—Transport.

That the commission should study international transport from the cold storage point of view, and tabulate transport statistics.

That the suggestion to be studied should include: (1) The adoption of higher detention charges on perishable goods in case of failure to unload cars properly; (2) charges for transport should be by distance rather than by weight of ice furnished; (3) that

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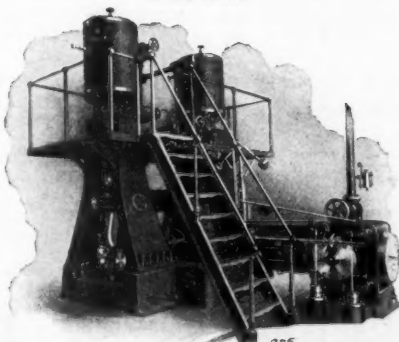
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charges for refrigeration should be separate charges.

Commission VI.—Administration.

That a permanent committee be appointed of manufacturing and insurance interests to hear all disputes.

That legislation as to inspection and sanitary conditions of cold stores, based upon sound principles, and complete information is welcome; and that there should be, compulsorily, a report at stated periods to the proper authorities for publication, in totals, the quantity of the different food products held in cold storage, as well as the monthly movements of such goods, in order that the public may be fully informed upon the subject.

THIRD REFRIGERATION CONGRESS.

The Second International Congress of the Refrigerating Industries, which has just closed a successful meeting at Vienna, Aus-

tria, decided to hold the next, or Third International Congress, in the United States, in 1913. This will offer a great opportunity to all those in the United States who are interested in closer commercial relations with other countries in those products that are best handled at low temperatures. It will enable them to meet experts from many foreign countries, and probably many representatives of foreign governments.

It will enable the refrigerating engineers and experts in this country to meet men engaged in similar pursuits in other countries and learn from them in what way many of the ordinary or extraordinary difficulties in the construction and operation of refrigerating plants are met or overcome in other lands. It will offer opportunity to exchange experiences with those who have studied refrigerating problems from stand-

points somewhat different from those which obtain in America, and learn of the results of investigations made by the scientists of the old world

The burden of responsibility for suitably entertaining the refrigerating experts of the world is no light one. However, so many departments of commerce and industry are directly or indirectly interested in the science and practical application, in one form or another, of artificial refrigeration, that assistance from most, if not all, branches of industry may be expected. The educational value of such an international convention will appeal to many. And the promoters of this Congress believe that in no other way can those interested be so sure of obtaining the largest possible results as they can be by membership in the American Association of Refrigeration.

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BRANCHES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundred weight.

Bearish Sentiment Prevailing—Cash Trade Continues Slow—Hog Receipts Somewhat Heavier, but Still Below Last Year—Stocks Not Burdensome—Future Market Easier.

Bearish sentiment was more pronounced the past week than has been in evidence since the decline in the provision market commenced several months ago. The daily newspapers throughout the country have added to this agitation, and seem to have created a belief that prices have slumped terrifically, whereas interests in close touch with the situation are disposed to deny this fact. It is true that prices are substantially lower than those prevailing heretofore, but the appearance of a reduction in the wholesale price of livestock products is the result of the continued weakness and not to any sudden reduction in prices on the part of large packing interests, although some of these people are expressing bearish opinions. The future market has been reflecting the possibilities of lower prices for the past six months or so, but as these products are just entering consumptive channels, in many instances, the effect has only recently become noticeable. It is true that in certain cities abnormal reductions are being made, but this also seems to be caused by special influences. A plausible reason given for these declines was brought to light by a prominent mem-

ber of the provision trade who stated that while stocks were not large, some interests have just a little more than is actually required, and they have the choice of either disposing of it at concessions, as the demand is poor, or else freezing it, which would be just as expensive, and would result in an inferior quality of the product. This is the situation in more than one locality, and as the general trend is toward economizing in the matter of consumption of meats, with the prediction of much lower prices, it is not at all unnatural that when opportunity presents itself of disposing of surplus stuff dealers avail themselves of it.

The weakness in the hog situation continues and prices for the week have shown a further decline. Receipts have also increased, but are still below those of last year, although sufficient to cause pressure. The future market has reflected these bearish conditions to a certain extent, but, nevertheless, interests that are expressing extremely bearish views are not so confident in their operations. The fact that the distant deliveries in the future market in Chicago are selling on the basis of 6¼c. hogs, whereas the average price at present is approximately 7½c., leads to caution. There is no doubt about the fact that a large short interest has been created in the January delivery of lard, in anticipation of a heavy hog movement, but as yet it continues unprofitable to manufacture the product at the present cost of hogs. Shorts, however, are not disposed to become suddenly alarmed, and are expressing the opinion that their judgment will be amply verified in time. A great deal will depend

upon the attitude of influential packing interests. At present a disposition is manifest on the part of these concerns to utilize the bulges in the market on which to dispose of holdings. This has naturally led bears to assert that conditions are of such a nature, on the outside, that notwithstanding the unfavorable basis of product as compared with hog product, the future market still offers the best opportunity to dispose of holdings. The bulls, however, are emphatic in their claims that manufacturers are only selling the cured product to obtain cheaper raw material. They also admit that certain interests have enough stuff on hand, as a result of the October deal, to supply the outside demand during November and December, which are two of the largest months for consumptive uses. This, they assert, however, will be readily disposed of, and will not find its way back to speculative channels. As a result of these conditions sentiment is extremely mixed as to the ultimate outcome, although without a doubt the movement of hogs, and hog values, will go a long way toward the final adjustment of prices.

The cash trade is quiet at present, which is not at all surprising in view of the bearish sentiment on all hands. Some large, influential men have expressed the opinion that the combination of huge supplies of feeding stuffs, with a wide ambition to raise hogs, will naturally result in much lower prices. They emphasize the fact that consumption of meats is in smaller volume than was the case a year or so ago. These predictions have had decided effect in many instances. The law of supply and demand, however,

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will eventually determine the cost of different meats, but the fact that farmers are putting the excessive corn crop this year into cattle and hogs (which they claim is more profitable than selling corn at present prices) is an important factor.

Packing of hogs for the past week amounted to 415,000, against 525,000 for the same week last year, and 730,000 two years ago. Chicago hogs at present are approximately 40c. below last week, and 50c. under last year's prices.

The monthly report of the Department of Commerce and Labor gives the exports of hogs for ten months from the United States at 3,642, against 10,756 last year, and 25,791 three years ago. There were 30,524,000 lbs. of pork exported, against 37,383,000 lbs. last year and 97,880,000 two years ago; lard exports have amounted to 290,000,000 lbs., against 386,000,000 and 467,000,000 lbs. respectively.

BEEF.—The continued small demand with adverse sentiment is against prices. Offerings, however, not heavy. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$15@15.50; extra India mess, \$30.50@31.50.

PORK.—Easier live hog situation with a slow trade has eased the undertone. Mess is quoted at \$19.50; clear, \$21@22.50, and family, \$24@24.50.

LARD.—The bearish feeling noted in provisions and easier markets in the West account for lower range of values. City steam, \$11; Western, \$11.50 nom.; Middle West, \$11.50; Continent, \$11.75; South American, \$12.75; Brazil, kegs, \$13.75; compound, 9@9½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 12, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed		Bacon and		Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	
	Cake. Bags.	Oil Bbls.	Cheese Boxes.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Tcs. Bbls.	and Pkgs.	
Mauretania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	740	.....	25	.....	79	75
Celtic, Liverpool	1048	.....	1180	150	185	67	1888	5283
*Minnehaha, London .....	.....	100	96	.....	.....	.....	365	2400
*St. Paul, Southampton .....	.....	200	324	.....	.....	.....	35	850
Majestic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto, Hull .....	.....	.....	355	440	90	60	635	6165
Wells City, Bristol .....	.....	25	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....
*Columbia, Glasgow .....	.....	195	.....	375	50	.....	385	125
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg .....	.....	50	.....	.....	50	125	373	2355
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	4200	2656	.....	50	.....	.....	75	350
Volturno, Rotterdam	1325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapland, Antwerp	3495	405	.....	405	76	362	495	3650
United States, Baltic .....	.....	100	.....	242	360	.....	55	1085
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	300
Venezia, Marseilles .....	.....	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eugenia, Mediterranean .....	.....	1419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean .....	.....	2718	.....	140	.....	.....	95	450
Total	10068	8968	355	4145	150	1056	614	4480 23088
Last week	22400	1561	.....	4424	25	968	342	4728 17017
Same time in 1909	21280	5057	297	6734	113	906	1040	4395 22714

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1910:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 15,271 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 93,625 lbs.; Abo, Russia, 31,176 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,775 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 9,630 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 28,874 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 45,816 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 21,069 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100,834 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 25,881 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 18,011 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 21,069 lbs.; Hull, England, 39,136 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 41,605 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 16,126 lbs.; London, England, 2,320 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 438,327 lbs.; Neuviatas, Cuba, 10,361 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 40,557 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 8,300 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,507 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 37,140 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 6,510 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 31,102 lbs.; Wiborg, Russia, 31,143 lbs.

HAMS.—Amsterdam, Holland, 14,885 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 150,100 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 4,760 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,714 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 6,923 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 501 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,301 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 709 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 3,510 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 20,257 lbs.; Falmouth, W. I., 687 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 144,550 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,599 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,982 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 27,000 lbs.; Hull, England, 173,261 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 7,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 415,200 lbs.; London, England, 86,482 lbs.; Neuviatas, Cuba, 6,436 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,563 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,225 lbs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 3,591 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 19,175 lbs.; Stockholm, England, 2,770 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,201 lbs.; Southampton, England, 46,471 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 18,750 lbs.; Tam-

pico, Mexico, 1,232 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 7,007 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,454 lbs.

LARD.—Amapola, Honduras, 5,000 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 45,399 lbs.; Aalesund, Norway, 11,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 12,500 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 387,098 lbs.; Arendal, Norway, 12,375 lbs.; Bristol, England, 25,280 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 20,253 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 25,750 lbs.; Buena-ventura, Colombia, 5,538 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 5,500 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 9,728 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 2,750 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 2,800 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 30,597 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7,148 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 263,413 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 4,400 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 15,485 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,854 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 83,027 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 94,173 lbs.; Dundee, Ireland, 17,500 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 30,250 lbs.; Falmouth, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 66,284 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 95,839 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 9,800 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 1,400 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,000 lbs.; Hull, England, 322,102 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 31,595 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,363 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 57,601 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 9,884 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 76,557 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 13,400 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 14,700 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 2,658 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 892,652 lbs.; London, England, 491,001 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 2,147 lbs.; Nakhokov, Russia, 3,163 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 45,080 lbs.; Neuviatas, Cuba, 67,473 lbs.; Puerto, Mexico, 5,510 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 13,160 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 17,324 lbs.;

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Nov. 12, 1910, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to Nov. 12, '10.
	Week Nov. 12, 1910.	Week Nov. 5, 1909.	
United Kingdom	171	265	290
Continent	362	214	512
So. & Cen. Am.	323	444	872
West Indies	631	867	1,514
Br. No. Am. Col.	506	145	864
Other countries ..	14	.....	24
Total	2,007	1,935	4,076

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to Nov. 12, '10.
	Week Nov. 12, 1910.	Week Nov. 5, 1909.	
United Kingdom	4,131,850	6,714,625	7,773,725
Continent	437,800	57,750	557,550
So. & Cen. Am.	107,275	107,325	204,575
West Indies	328,075	211,650	728,750
Br. No. Am. Col.	9,200	14,540	19,200
Other countries ..	2,400	.....	2,400
Total	5,036,600	7,135,890	9,286,200

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to Nov. 12, '10.
	Week Nov. 12, 1910.	Week Nov. 5, 1909.	
United Kingdom	3,921,050	4,219,371	7,004,298
Continent	1,032,400	1,954,240	2,371,400
So. & Cen. Am.	460,600	417,200	790,200
West Indies	1,069,650	666,600	1,850,850
Br. No. Am. Col.	14,170	700	16,635
Other countries ..	85,200	53,000	133,700
Total	6,583,070	7,311,111	12,167,083

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,372	2,983,500	4,351,550
Boston	40	739,725	259,470
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	176,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	203,400
New Orleans	400	120,000	468,000
Galveston .....	.....	23,000	322,000
Montreal .....	.....	1,090,000	582,000
Total week	2,007	5,036,600	6,583,070
Previous week ..	2,069	4,249,600	5,584,013
Two weeks ago ..	2,418	5,001,450	9,127,520
Cor. week last y'r	1,935	7,135,890	7,311,111

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1910, to Nov. 12, 1910.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	815,200	1,110,000	294,800
Meats, lbs.	9,286,200	14,262,960	4,976,760
Lard, lbs.	12,167,083	13,934,936	1,567,853

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	7/6	15/
Oil Cake	15/	10c.	15/
Bacon	15/	15/	15/
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	15/
Cheese	20/	25/	20/
Canned meats	15/	15/	15/
Butter	15/	80/	15/
Tallow	15/	15/	15/
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	15/

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The scarcity in city stuff was more pronounced during the past week and as a result a further advance was recorded. The amount of actual business put through has been small, but the tone of the market continues undeniably strong. The demand, while not of large proportions, has been of such a character as to take all the stuff offered, and rest satisfied for a time, only to advance the market to higher levels when the procured supply became exhausted. Opinions are rather mixed regarding the probable future course of the market, with some well-posted authorities of the opinion that it will be quite a while before supplies will show a perceptible increase. Other interests, however, are disposed to predict that at around the beginning of the new year, as the increase in hog movement becomes more pronounced, an easing tendency will be noted in the situation. Even though an increase in supplies is noted, there is a difference of opinion as to the immediate effect on prices. It is a fact that some interests are sold ahead, but the chief argument in favor of lower prices at present seems to be the bearish sentiment prevailing throughout the world in reference to provisions and greases.

Owing to the fact that there are no stocks in London at present, there was no auction sale there this week; firm advices are being received from that city with the undertone said to be good. The United States Department of Commerce and Labor gives exports for the past ten months at 13,533,000 lbs., against 46,181,000 lbs. last year, and 62,490,000 two years ago.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, 8c. in hhds.; country, as to quality and packages, 7½@8½c.; specials, 8½@8½c. tcs.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been no particular change noticeable in this market, although events of the past week have not been of such a character as to be termed encouraging. The West has been relatively weaker than our market, and it is evident that accumulation has occurred, with concessions being resorted to, in order to relieve the situation. This market also reflects the unfavorable opinion entertained toward the high price of edible products, and as the demand for compound is slow, with buying in that product of a hand-to-mouth character, the effect is naturally noticeable in stearine. There is also a disposition to hold off before making any further contracts this year, where possible, as many interests believe that the commencement of 1911 will see conditions clearer.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—Easier cables from the other side prompted some concessions. Stocks,

however, are only moderate and demand is fairly good. Quotations: Cochin, spot, nom.; November-December shipment, 10¾@11c.; Ceylon, spot, 9¾c.; shipment, 9¾@9½c.

PALM OIL.—High price of tallow had beneficial influence. Market keeps firm. Prices in New York are: Prime red, spot, 7¼@7½c.; do., to arrive, 7¾c.; Lagos, spot, 8¼c.; do., to arrive, 8@8½c.; palm kernels, 9¼@9½c.

CORN OIL.—Market is quiet with lower oil having a sympathetic effect. Prices are quoted at \$7@7.10.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is little pressure at present, although demand is quiet. Supplies moderate. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95c.; 30 do., 86c.; do., water white, 85c.; prime, 69@70c.; low grade off yellow, 63@65c.

LARD OIL.—There has been little feature during the week with prices unchanged. Prices are quoted at 95c.

OLEO OIL.—Little change has been noted in the situation. Demand is quiet. New York quotes extras 11c.

LARD STEARINE.—Dullness prevailed with the absence of demand, causing an easier undertone. Prices are quoted at 13c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—A good demand is reported, influenced by the high price of linseed oil. Offerings more liberal, however, recently. Spot is quoted at 7¼@8c; to arrive, 7½@7¾c.

GREASE.—Weakness in corn oil and in the cottonseed oil market restricting use. Undertone barely steady. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6¾@7½c.; bone, 6¾@7½c.; house, 6¾@7½c.; "B" and "A" white, 7½@8c. nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—Practically nothing doing in this product. Yellow, 6¾@7c., and white at 7½@7¾c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Palermo, Sicily, 18,669 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 120,502 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 42,648 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1,000 lbs.; Rostock, Russia, 25,400 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 134,888 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 14,486 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 3,740 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 21,864 lbs.; Syracuse, Greece, 2,200 lbs.; Southampton, England, 48,400 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 160,329 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 178,029 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 15,094 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 108,892 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 69,465 lbs.; Wiborg, Russia, 8,250 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 149,184 lbs.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 48 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 43 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 106 bbls.; Falmouth, W. I., 23 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I.,

11 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 20 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 65 bbls.; 7 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 54 bbls.; Para, Brazil, 50 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 204 bbls.; Port Maria, W. I., 16 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 250 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 16 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 252 bbls., 85 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Colon, Panama, 102 pa.; Malta, Island of, 40 cs.; St. Johns, N. F., 16 pg.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1910.

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 34 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 50 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 143 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 175 bbls.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 75 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 228,485 lbs., 85 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tcs., 10 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 11 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 4 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 243 bbls., 17 tcs.; *Dedeagatch, Turkey, 50 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 125 bbls., 25 tcs.; Falmouth, W. I., 14 bbls., 8 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 150 tcs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 16 bbls.; Halifax, N. F., 75 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls., 25 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 154 bbls., 18 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 291,795 lbs., 25 bbls., 110 tcs.; London, England, 346,505 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 29 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls., 50 tcs.; Port Limon, C. R., 15 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 112 bbls.; Port Maria, W. I., 8 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 416 bbls.; Southampton, England, 595,615 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 143 bbls., 25 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 tcs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 10 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 7 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 135 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 920 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 375 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 105 tcs.; Christiansand, Norway, 70 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 320 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 25 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 70 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 10 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 335 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 300 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,675 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 190 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 99 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 325 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 60 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 24,470 lbs.; Falmouth, W. I., 3,600 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 9,447 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 14,800 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 19,480 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,800 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,980 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 9,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Liverpool, England, 55,620 lbs.; London, England, 60,981 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 11,700 lbs.; Salonica, Turkey, 1,950 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,586 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 1,209 lbs.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 17.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45½¢ bid for November and December; mills not selling.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlantic, Ga., Nov. 17.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45½¢; rather free selling. Meal is weaker at \$24.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls strong at \$9.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude, 47¢. Prime 8 per cent. meal dull at \$24.50@25 per short ton. Hulls firm at \$7.25@7.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., Nov. 17.—Crude cottonseed oil easier; 46¢ asked, 45½¢ bid; offerings increasing. Eight per cent. meal lower, at \$28.50, long ton, ship's side; 7 per cent. meal is half a dollar less. Hulls lower, \$8.50 loose, \$10.50 sacked.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Dallas, Tex., Nov. 17.—Cottonseed oil market easier; 45@46¢ bid; some selling at 46¢. Choice cake firm, \$26.75, f. o. b. Galveston.

CABLE MARKETS**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Hamburg, Nov. 17.—Market is dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 70¾ marks; choice summer white, 74¼ marks; summer yellow, 68½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Rotterdam, Nov. 17.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 41¼ florins; choice summer white, 43¼ florins; choice butter oil, 43¼ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Antwerp, Nov. 17.—Market is featureless. Quotations: Summer yellow, 85½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Marseilles, Nov. 17.—Market is showing signs of strength. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 87 francs; prime winter yellow, 92¾ francs; choice summer white, 91¾ francs.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Sterne & Son Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The ammoniate market is featureless and without any change in prices, with scarcely any buying orders whatever. Buyers are looking for lower prices, and so are not making inquiries. The tendency leaning toward lower values seems to be infectious, the same as in all other commodities. (Complete quotations on page 37.)

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

INCORPORATED



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAD CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER ELLOW
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"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

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EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Wm. Storts, vice-president of the Edward Flash Company, has been unanimously elected treasurer of the Cottonseed Oil Association of the New York Produce Exchange. The vacancy was caused by the recent death of Mr. H. Werlemann.

Among the visitors on the floor during the past week was Mr. T. Eggleston, president of the Vienna Cottonseed Oil Company. Other visitors included Messrs. J. H. Filbert of Baltimore, and J. B. Arthur of Pittsburg. E. P. McBurney, a prominent crude oil mill man of Atlanta, Ga., is in the city for a few days.

J. C. Francesconi & Co. are issuing a small pamphlet containing useful cotton and cottonseed oil statistics. The book has been neatly compiled, and has proved to be of great interest to patrons of the trade.

Produce Exchange memberships are now quoted at \$400 bid and \$425 asked. There have been but few memberships recently traded in, although the Exchange is credited with buying several at \$400 and retiring them.

Sentiment toward joining the Clearing House of the New York Produce Exchange has recently grown more favorable. Without a doubt the recent failure has added to the attractiveness of the Clearing House features, although many non-members are agitating a change in Exchange rules, which they claim will prevent a recurrence of similar incidents. The fact remains, however, that all but two or three of the large interests have expressed a willingness to join, and in fact several concerns have already purchased certificates of membership.

At a meeting of the members of the cottonseed oil trade, a committee of five was appointed to work upon the revision of many of the present rules. At present several of

these rules are ambiguous, and among other changes the question of margins, it is also thought, will be earnestly discussed. Something definite will probably occur in the near future.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 16, 1910.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90, basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2¢, basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2¢ per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3¢ per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90¢ to \$1, basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 4¼¢ per lb.; tale, 1¾¢ to 1½¢ per lb.; silicex, \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80¢ per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35, and barrels \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½ to 4¾¢ per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88/92 per cent., 5¾ to 5½¢ per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1,800 lbs., 8¼¢ per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 7¾¢ per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 8¼¢ per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, about 1,200 lbs., 9¼ to 9¾¢ per lb.; green olive oil, 80¢ per gal.; yellow olive oil, 95¢ per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8 to 8¼¢ per lb.; peanut oil, 70¢ per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¾ to 9¾¢ per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 11 to 11½¢ per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7¾ to 7½¢ per lb.; corn oil, 7 to 7.10¢ per lb.; Soya bean oil, 7¼ to 8¢ per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd's., 8¢ per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 8¼¢ per lb.; oleo stearine, 11 to 11¼¢ per lb.; house grease, 7¼ to 7¾¢ per lb.; brown grease, 6¾¢ per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 7 to 7¼¢ per lb.

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LABORATORY
HAS HAD
THE SAMPLE

THEN
YOU
KNOW

WHAT'S
WHAT

THAT'S
WHAT!

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STERNE & SONS CO.
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LABORATORY
CHICAGO
Established 1886

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Show Fair Declines—Crude Easier at the South—Consumers' Buying Continues from Hand-to-Mouth—Cotton Crop Outlook Still Uncertain—Support Lacking in Futures.

It is evident that the agitation prevailing throughout the world against the high prices of edible products has made itself felt in the cottonseed oil market. Notwithstanding the fact that during the past several days futures were below a parity with crude oil, or in other words, could be purchased in barrel lots cheaper than the raw material could be bought for at the South, demand was sadly deficient to absorb the offerings which emanated from speculative holders and other sources, the origin of which in many instances has been a decided mystery to many usually well-posted operators. For a time a better undertone was exhibited, and it appeared as if at last a response was being made to bullish news, but following a brief show of strength, thought to be largely the result of short covering, weakness again developed.

The statistical position of the market and underlying conditions are no doubt fundamentally bullish, but it is the decided absence of response to these conditions that adds to the bearishness of the situation. Interests, both those favorably disposed towards values and those bearishly inclined, admit that cottonseed oil at present is the cheapest desirable oil that can be procured. It is true that corn oil is lower, but consum-

ing interests show a preference for cotton oil which largely offsets the difference in price. Naturally this ought to have a tendency to result in active buying, not only for present use, but for future requirements, which, however, has failed to materialize to any appreciable extent. This naturally has led to the assumption that conditions prevailing in competing oils is exactly the same, namely, absence of demand with sentiment bearish, but curiously enough, prices of other oils continue relatively higher. It is evident, therefore, that some readjustment is bound to occur, either with a larger demand for cottonseed oil and a firmer undertone to the market, or else a lowering in values of kindred products with a readjustment in their prices.

The buying of cottonseed oil by consuming interests is of identically the same character which is noticed in almost every commodity produced, with the possible exception of cotton, where the combination of bull speculation and of manipulation has caused nervousness on the part of spinners, who in many cases are thought to be fairly well supplied. In most all other feedstuffs, however, the whip hand is held by consumers, who are confident of lower prices in the future, and naturally are laying in only enough supplies to meet current requirements. This condition of affairs is also noticeable abroad, as is indicated by the way importers have been purchasing oil.

Last year at this time refining interests had export orders on their books for ship-

ment dating as far as from five to seven months in advance. While conditions are changed in a great many respects, it being a fact that last year foreigners started to buy when oil was 5½¢. per lb., whereas this year the crop season commenced with oil at 8 cents per lb., still a hesitating tendency is observed. The desire is to buy only nearby shipment of stuff, and the very fact that future options can be bought at only slight premiums would indicate that the intention of importers is to take only what is actually necessary.

Notwithstanding this condition of affairs, there is very little for a bearish speculator to become enthusiastic over. It will be remembered that last year the season ended with a carry-over of approximately 350,000 barrels, while this year stocks in all hands were practically nil. In other words, to equal last year's exports it would be only necessary to ship out 150,000 barrels. Predictions are heard from many quarters relative to the increased consumptive demand for this product, and therefore, although it is admitted that prices at present are comparatively high, when all things are considered, there are few who care to assert that values are illegitimate. It is admitted, however, that the maintenance of prices will depend largely upon the cotton crop, as it has already been demonstrated by figures in these columns that it will require a crop of approximately twelve million bales, with the average percentage of crush, to provide sufficient oil for the equivalent of last year's consumption.

The weather in the cotton belt as a whole

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



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**Cottonseed
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MEAL, HULLS.

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Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

during the past week has been generally favorable for the further progression of cotton picking, although rains for a time interfered with such operations. However, as the season is drawing to a close there have been no actual developments to enlighten the situation to any appreciable extent, and various estimates continue to be submitted, which in fact go further toward confusing matters than toward clearing them. Estimates of the crop received during the week range from 11,350,000 bales by well-known authorities, to an emphatic statement by an expert of notable reputation who wired that his former estimate of 12,600,000 bales was to read "minimum."

Conditions in the crude oil market have undergone but little change recently, although a gradual sagging tendency has been noted, with the amount of actual business of small proportions. The inability of refining interests to hedge in the future market on a profitable basis and the absence of important demand from outside sources have resulted in these interests taking a conservative position in regard to making purchases, and they have therefore based bids in many instances upon the future market, whereas if affairs were normal the future market bids would be governed by crude oil advices. In the meanwhile, owing to the rapid ginning of cotton, it is believed that seed has become more plentiful, and a small accumulation of oil has occurred at the mills. In disposing of this it was necessary to make concessions, and values at present are about two cents a gallon below the high of ten to fourteen days ago.

There have been many statements issued to the effect that influential interests were disposed to hammer future prices to obtain cheaper crude, with reports also emanating from interests bullishly disposed toward the market that crude oil offerings came chiefly from bears in an endeavor to shake out further oil. Without a doubt there was more or less bear pressure at times, but it was evident that there was also bull liquidation and a withdrawal of support when weakness was apparent. It was also pointed out that if crude was being resold for effect by bears, that if the same was needed as urgently as hinted at, why was it not absorbed more freely?

Closing prices: Saturday, Nov. 12.—Spot, \$7.23@7.40; November, \$7.25@7.26; December, \$7.20@7.24; January, \$7.25@7.26; February, \$7.25@7.34; March, \$7.30@7.34; May, \$7.42@7.43; July, \$7.51@7.55; good off, \$6.70@7.20; off, \$6.60@7.20; winter, \$7.50@8.40; summer, \$7.30@8.30. Sales were: November, 1,500, \$7.25; January, 2,100, \$7.25@7.28; March, 300, \$7.33; May, 400, \$7.43. Futures closed 4 to 7 decline. Total sales, 4,300. Prime crude S. E., November, 46½¢.

Monday, Nov. 14.—Spot, \$7.20@7.30; November, \$7.24@7.25; December, \$7.25@7.26; January, \$7.32@7.33; February, \$7.35@7.39; March, \$7.41@7.42; May, \$7.48@7.50; July, \$7.58@7.59; good off, \$6.75@7.25; off, \$6.60@7.20; winter, \$7.90@8.60; summer, \$7.40@8.20. Sales were: November, 3,800, \$7.24@7.26; December, 2,700, \$7.22@7.24; January, 2,300, \$7.25@7.32; March, 2,900, \$7.34@7.42; May, 3,100, \$7.42@7.49; July, 500, \$7.57@7.60. Futures closed 1 decline to 10 advance. Total sales, 15,300. Prime crude S. E., November, 46¢.

Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1910.—Spot, \$7.16@7.35; November, \$7.23@7.24; December, \$7.23@7.25; January, \$7.32@7.33; February, \$7.35@7.43; March, \$7.40@7.42; May, \$7.45@7.49; July, \$7.55@7.57; good off, \$6.85@7.20; off, \$6.70@7.20; winter, \$7.85@8.30; summer, \$7.40@8.20. Sales were: November, 500, \$7.22@7.25; December, 2,400, \$7.23@7.27; January, 5,000, \$7.31@7.35; March, 1,300, \$7.41@7.46; May, 1,000, \$7.46@7.50; July, 300, \$7.56@7.58. Futures closed unchanged to 3 decline. Total sales, 10,500. Prime crude S. E., November, 46@47¢.

Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1910.—Spot, \$7.10@7.28½; November, \$7.15@7.17; December, \$7.15@7.17; January, \$7.19@7.20; February, \$7.20@7.25; March, \$7.28@7.29; May, \$7.33@7.35; July, \$7.46@7.47; good off, \$6.65@7.10; off, \$6.60@7.05; winter, \$7.75@8.50; summer, \$7.40@8.10. Sales were: November, 900, \$7.16@7.22; December, 2,900, \$7.18@7.22; January, 1,100, \$7.20@7.25; March, 3,800, \$7.29@7.39; May, 1,900, \$7.34@7.43; July, 1,200, \$7.47@7.51. Futures closed 8 to 15 decline. Total sales, 11,800. Prime crude S. E., November, 46@47¢.

Thursday, Nov. 17, 1910.—Spot, \$7.15@7.20; November, \$7.15@7.18; December, \$7.15@7.16; January, \$7.19@7.21; February, \$7.22@7.29; March, \$7.27@7.28; May, \$7.34@7.35; July, \$7.45@7.48; good off, \$6.90@7.10; off, \$6.70@7.10; winter, \$7.80@9; summer,

\$7.30@9. Sales were: November, 600, \$7.17@7.18; December, 1,600, \$7.15@7.18; January, 1,400, \$7.20@7.22; March, 2,100, \$7.26@7.31; May, 1,100, \$7.33@7.37; July, 500, \$7.46@7.48; spot, 100, \$7.20@7.20. Futures closed 2 advance to 1 decline. Total sales, 7,400. Prime crude S. E., 46¢. prompt.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to Nov. 16, 1910, for the period since Sept. 1, 1910, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York.

Port	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1910.	Same period, 1909-10.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	50
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	12
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	25	—
Acajutla, Salvador	10	76	9
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	492
Algiers, Algeria	—	—	724
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	11	—
Amnapola, Honduras	—	—	57
Ancona, Italy	—	34	503
Antigua, W. I.	—	36	—
Antwerp, Belgium	405	405	435
Arica, Chili	—	13	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	10	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	—	4
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	2	—
Azuza, W. I.	—	267	—
Barbados, W. I.	30	114	395
Barl, Italy	—	—	25
Beira, E. Africa	—	—	32
Beirut, Syria	—	150	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	—	25
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	—	124
Bergen, Norway	—	50	—
Bordeaux, France	—	—	50
Braila, Roumania	50	150	340
Bremen, Germany	—	30	—
Bridgeton, W. I.	—	—	26
Buenos Aires, A. R.	330	390	850
Calhoun, Cuba	—	—	9
Cairo, Egypt	14	14	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	82	289

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
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ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL****Cotton Seed Oil****ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR****FUTURE DELIVERY****Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

Cartagena, Colombia	—	3	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	10	—
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	48	81	—
Christiania, Norway	100	150	—
Christiansand, Norway	—	670	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	100	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	21	15
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	10
Colon, Panama	36	412	607
Constantinople, Turkey	1,373	3,016	5,710
Copenhagen, Denmark	25	125	405
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	33	—
Cork, Ireland	—	100	50
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	3
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	—	28
Danzig, Germany	—	180	—
Delegatch, Turkey	80	80	275
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	24	18
Demerara, Br. Guiana	120	345	564
Drontheim, Norway	—	150	—
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,275	1,574
E. London, Cape Colony	—	—	39
Falmouth, W. I.	7	7	—
Flume, Austria	50	200	—
Galatz, Roumania	200	200	2,567
Genoa, Italy	1,403	1,558	5,794
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	50	200	625
Gonaives, Haiti	—	3	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	—	400
Grenada, W. I.	—	7	—
Guadeloupe, W. I.	228	1,534	788
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	21	40
Hamburg, Germany	50	50	1,100
Havana, Cuba	—	355	339
Havre, France	—	—	2,075
Hull, England	—	—	205
Iquique, Chile	—	4	—
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	25
Kingsdon, W. I.	105	624	1,054
Kuerten, Roumania	75	75	1,375
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	4	—
Leghorn, Italy	125	275	2,037
Liverpool, England	—	1,875	1,051
London, England	25	422	2,195
Macoris, San Dom.	—	37	—
Malta, Island of	—	65	350
Manchester, England	—	843	530
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	96
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	35
Marseilles, France	1,100	2,400	4,325
Martinique, W. I.	—	506	987
Matanzas, W. I.	—	—	44
Mauritius, Island of	—	30	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	10	26
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	17	23
Montevideo, Uruguay	401	590	900
Naples, Italy	275	275	1,835
Nipe, Cuba	—	10	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	—	9
Oran, Algeria	—	—	406
Panama, Panama	—	3	22
Para, Brazil	—	—	336
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	30	3
Port au Prince, W. I.	7	53	14
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	—	11
Port Limon, Costa Rica	6	102	127
Port Maria, Jamaica	11	18	3
Port Said, Egypt	—	—	14
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	—	390
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	—	4	—
Ravenna, Italy	—	—	400
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	350	658	1,080
Rotterdam, Holland	2,660	4,214	9,481
St. Johns, N. F.	—	24	26
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	—	102
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	4	—
Salonica, Turkey	—	200	975
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	41	198
Santiago, Cuba	93	100	99
Santos, Brazil	—	38	241
Savanna, Colombia	—	—	8
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	41
Smyrna, Turkey	71	95	816
Southampton, England	—	—	250
Stettin, Germany	—	—	150
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	50
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	19	—
Sydney, Australia	—	—	45
Syracuse, Sicily	—	—	25
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	186
Trebizond, Armenia	60	66	—
Trieste, Austria	—	700	—
Trinidad, Island of	37	117	90

Valparaiso, Chile	—	323	1,002
Varaz, Bulgaria	—	—	35
Venice, Italy	530	710	3,765
Vera Cruz, Mexico	57	211	24
Wellington, New Zealand	—	32	—
Yokohama, Japan	—	—	10
Total	10,642	28,195	64,385

From New Orleans.

Belfast, Ireland	—	—	300
Bordeaux, France	—	—	15
Bremen, Germany	30	30	75
Christiania, Norway	—	1,150	385
Colon, Panama	25	27	21
Dunkirk, France	—	200	—
Genoa, Italy	—	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	585
Hamburg, Germany	805	805	180
Havre, Cuba	—	—	267
Havre, France	—	—	2
Hull, England	—	200	200
Liverpool, England	200	2,050	875
Manchester, England	—	550	—
Marseilles, France	—	50	250
Naples, Italy	—	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	7,941
Stavanger, Norway	—	330	535
Tampico, Mexico	—	150	—
Venice, Italy	—	—	600
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	150	—
Total	1,060	5,692	12,336

From Baltimore.

Hamburg, Germany	—	250	—
Liverpool, England	—	100	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	100
Total	—	350	100

From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	101	101	—
Bremen, Germany	—	—	716
Christiania, Norway	—	—	969
Cork, Ireland	—	50	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	—	306
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	710
Havre, France	—	—	630
Liverpool, England	1,261	1,341	3,133
Manchester, England	—	—	32
Rotterdam, Holland	608	608	344
Total	1,970	2,100	6,860

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	50	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	250
Total	—	50	250

From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	50
Canada	—	2,674	3,424
Mexico (including overland)	2,537	6,885	6,608
Total	2,537	8,759	10,082

Recapitulation.

From New York	10,642	28,195	64,385
From New Orleans	1,060	5,692	12,336
From Galveston	—	—	1,910
From Baltimore	—	—	100
From Savannah	1,970	2,100	6,860
From Newport News	—	—	1,900
From Norfolk	—	50	250
From all other ports	2,537	8,759	10,082
Total	16,200	45,146	97,523

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Nov. 17.—Since our last report the market has declined some 10 to 13 points further. The market has been practically bare of any aggressive buying power, and this has permitted the bears to bring pressure and at times raid it, which in its turn has influenced weak longs to throw their holdings on the market. The general character of the trade, however, was more or less professional all week. The outside trade has mostly hesitated to take any stand with conditions so mixed, and especially with the newspaper agitation for lower prices of all commodities going on all over the country.

The crude market has been more or less stagnant during the past week, and sales have been small at gradually declining prices. The domestic consuming trade is still of the hand-to-mouth class, but full prices are being paid for the better grades. The European markets were only light buyers of all grades, but at the lower figures seem to show more disposition to trade. The outlook is certainly very mixed and uncertain. Oil looks cheap in comparison with soap fats, but still the consumer refuses to stock up just as long as the market remains in its present condition.

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

REFORMS IN COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTING

Special Agent Brode Resigns After Doing Great Work

Julian L. Brode, commercial agent of the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, whose special work has been the investigation of foreign markets for cottonseed products, has sent in his resignation to the Department, and it has been regretfully accepted. Mr. Brode's chief reason for leaving the service was his desire to be with his father at Memphis and aid him in conducting the big brokerage and commission business of F. W. Brode & Co. there. He also felt that the field had been thoroughly covered by his predecessors and himself, and that there was no immediate need for him to continue in the field.

It is understood that the government has only temporarily relieved Mr. Brode from duty, and that he will be called upon again as soon as the Department considers that a necessity has arisen, provided that he will consent to serve. His work has been of incalculable benefit, both to the trade and the government, and the Department does not desire to lose him if it can be helped.

Mr. Brode's last work before sending in his resignation was of a "home missionary" nature. Having seen the defects and weaknesses of the export trade from the other side, the European end, Mr. Brode was in a position to offer advice to home producers, shippers and steamship companies. He made a tour of the South for this purpose, and succeeded in accomplishing a great deal toward the abolishment of some of these export abuses and remedying of mistakes.

An idea of this concluding effort made by Mr. Brode may be gathered from his letters to the various steamship, exporting and milling interests. To the chairman of the maritime branch of the New Orleans Board of Trade Mr. Brode wrote:

Reforms Needed in Shipping Meal and Cake.

Sir: While abroad in pursuit of my duties as commercial agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, I witnessed the discharging of cottonseed meal from several steamers which come from New Orleans. I was struck with the careless manner in which this was carried on.

The chief cause for complaint seemed to be in the rope slings which were used in each instance. The bags which were on the bottom and sides next to the rope were frequently badly cut. Naturally this caused a loss of meal. Those bags which were not actually cut were subjected to a severe strain, and were liable to split when sub-

jected to the further handling that is necessary before they reach final destination.

We have been losing ground in our cottonseed meal shipments abroad. This is not altogether due to the increased domestic consumption which brought about a higher range of prices, but is due in a great measure to the bad condition in which the packages reached the final receiver. He is the man that supplies the original demand, and we must cater to him in order to keep his trade.

More than one foreign cattle raiser told me that he had replaced his oil meal requirements with peanut meal instead of the cottonseed meal which he formerly used, because he could not depend on receiving it in good condition so little loss of waste would be incurred.

The substitution of peanut meal for cottonseed meal in Sweden has been at least 75 per cent. within the past five years. The farmers say they prefer the former even when the price is a little higher. Formerly Sweden used four times the amount of cottonseed meal to what it did of peanut meal, but now the quantities are just the reverse.

In Holland, we have steadily lost ground with cottonseed meal, until now out of a total importation of about 120,000 tons of oil meal, only about 3,000 tons is composed of cottonseed meal imported for home use.

The steamship companies have an interest in the exportation of cottonseed meal, and they should do their part to see that this trade is fostered and encouraged. They can take an important step in doing this were they to abandon the rope slings and substitute canvas slings instead. The cost of making the change is not a great one, and the results would be far-reaching.

I sincerely trust you will give this matter your deep consideration and prevail upon the steamship lines to adopt the canvas slings when loading and discharging cottonseed meal.

The United States Government, through the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has gone to a great expense in sending special agents abroad to study trade conditions, and to investigate causes of complaint and prejudice against the cottonseed products. Unless the recommendations and suggestions made by these special agents are given due consideration and adopted wherever feasible, their work abroad will have been for naught. All these special agents who have been sent abroad in behalf of cottonseed products were unanimous in their condemnation of the rope slings when used for cottonseed meal. Adopt the canvas slings for this purpose, and disagreeable claims for loss in weight will be reduced. The last receivers will be better satisfied, and your foreign trade in cottonseed meal will be facilitated and increased.

To exporters of cottonseed meal he wrote

as follows, showing what had been done and what was intended:

Exporters Urged to Do Their Part.

Dear Sirs: Attached herewith is a copy of a letter I sent to Mr. P. M. Schneidau, chairman of the maritime branch of the New Orleans Board of Trade. The subject of having the steamship lines replace the rope slings now employed in the loading and discharging of cottonseed meal with canvas slings is not a new one.

The previous special agents in this line of work made the same recommendation, and furthermore at various meetings of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association resolutions were passed favoring the adoption of such suggestions, and I believe committees have been appointed to endeavor to have this reform carried out, but so far the steamship lines have failed to comply with these urgent requests although the expense would be small and the benefits great.

I think if concerted action is brought upon the steamship lines by the exporters of cottonseed meal they will yield to the demand and make the change. I therefore respectfully suggest that you sign the petition, which I shall lay before you, pledging yourself to give that steamship line or lines preference in your freight bookings, other things being equal, which put in the canvas slings. Our cottonseed meal is too expensive a product to be subjected to the rough treatment used in handling it by rope slings. I saw in new bags cuts five to six inches long made by these rope slings, and also I saw second-hand bags splint almost into two.

The new bags are none too strong in which to export cottonseed meal, and the exporters should take it upon themselves to demand their meal sacked in new bags when making future contracts with the mills. It is upon you to maintain our foreign trade in cottonseed meal and to eliminate those features to it which act as a drawback to its expansion. The mills may not appreciate that you are fighting for their own good as well as your own in making such demands, but this is the case. Exporters are the middlemen seeking outlets for the mills' products and demands for the good of the cause made upon them by you should be given full consideration.

I believe that if the exporters notify the mills that on and after a certain date, say Jan. 1, they will only buy meal for export which is put up in new bags, the mills will accede to this request. After that time you can send out quotations by mail or through brokers, as is your custom, giving your market price for meal sacked in new bags, and offering 25 to 30c. per ton less for meal sacked in wheat centals or La-plattas, and in addition make a firm statement that you will buy no meal at all sacked in second-hand bags.

You are entirely within your rights under the rules of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers Association and kindred bodies, to embrace in your contract these special terms.

(Concluded on next page.)

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Cottonseed oil mill men are finding that there is money in the manufacture of Complete Fertilizers.

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We make Mixing and Bagging Plants for Cotton Oil Mills of any capacity from 50 to 200 tons in 10 hours. Will furnish complete plans for any size plant. Write for catalogue of our full line of Fertilizer Machinery. Tell us your special wants.

Stedman Foundry & Machine Works, AURORA INDIANA

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The general demand keeps slack. Tanners are holding off with large buyers entertaining more bearish views. The packers' published interview would indicate lower prices for cattle with larger supplies and the promise of large receipts keeps tanners' views conservative, and they are not disposed to book ahead at this time. Native hides have been the first to feel the weakness, and are easier even for fall stock and inactivity continues in branded descriptions though held nominally at unchanged rates. Packers would be glad to continue their free selling policy if tanners would show their willingness to trade. Native steers sold to the extent of 5,000 late November and first half of December at 14½c., and this was at the recent asking figure and a trifle better than most buyers' views. Late December are not quotable over 14½c. About 3,000 koshers, June 1 to date, brought 14½c., and this is a less figure as compared with last trading in New York, September to date, at 14¾c. Texas steers continue to be offered at 13½c. for late November and December heavies, and the demand is lacking. Lights are quoted unchanged at 12½c., and extremes at 11½c., and the lighter weight hides are relatively steadier than heavies, being better sold up. Butt brands have been offered at 13½c. for October-November right along, and are quiet. Most buyers' bids are not over 13c. One source quotes a car of Octobers alone recently sold at 13¼c. Colorados are inactive, with no sales, and quoted around 12½c. for November-December, and some holders talking ¼c. higher for Novembers alone, this price probably not obtainable. Branded cows continue at 11¼@11½c., Decembers alone without Fort Worth being offered at inside rate. Native cows are easy. The sale of September-October by a big packer at 12¼c. noted recently is generally credited amounting to from 4 to 6 cars. The packer was previously asking 12½c. for these, and will not admit the sale, probably owing to having been made at private terms. This packer is talking 12¼c. for his Novembers, but the buyer claims would not take another line of September-Octobers at this price. December light cows offered at 12c. are not receiving attention, and tanners look for a lower market later on these. October heavies are offered at 13¼c., and Novembers at 13c., with most parties quoting the market unchanged at 13c. Native bulls are reported well sold up to January 1 at 11c. by all of the packers, with two exceptions, who are endeavoring to secure better prices, but, as previously noted, tanners show less interest and report their views as around 10½@10¾c. The fact that there are plenty of offerings of small packers and city butchers keeps tanners' ideas low. Branded bulls are quoted at 10@10½c., and some sources note a previous sale as recently coming to light of June on at 10¾c. and previous to June take-off at 10c.

Later.—There are scattering sales of branded, but the market is generally quiet. About 2,000 November light Texas sold at 12½c., with extremes at 11½c., and a big packer had been asking ¼c. more.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trade is quiet, as the limited stocks available for prompt ship-

ment, together with the fact that the principal call, is from special leather tanners for particular lots holds business in check. Dealers who are getting caught up on sales will secure full asking prices from local tanners for special selections, around 11@11¼c., including some extremes and some buff weights. Late sales here have been at full prices, as previously noted, and an Ohio shipper from a choice point reports buffs sold ahead at 11c. and extremes at 12c. The Western tanners are taking up hides that were bought previous to election and as previously noted, the Chicago dealers have very few hides on hand unsold of any kind. Buffs of regular selection continue firm at 10¾c. for prompt delivery, and up to 11c. for special lots. The dealers are offering at 10¾c. for later delivery, but tanners are conservative as to buying futures, some confirming reports of unsatisfactory upper leather conditions, and that prices are lower for some kinds. Heavy cows of usual run continue at 11c. for prompt delivery as based on last sales. Extremes are ranged at from 11½c. for ordinary lots up to 12c. for good stock, and are in scant supply and denoting continued strength. Heavy steers are nominal around 11½c., some poor lots down to 11c., and better stock 11¾c. Heavy bulls are quoted 9¾c. for light average and 9¼c. for heavy.

Later.—Countries continue unusually dull along with packers. The dealers continue to claim offerings are increasing from outside points, and state they could not buy these for delivery prior to Dec. 15 in Chicago, and it is difficult to get orders for later delivery. They say they will only buy at safe figures. An Eastern buyer reports the purchase of a few cars of 25-lb. and up, around 45 lbs. average, at 10¾c., selected, Chicago freight, for prompt delivery. Some buyers are bearish, and say there are a good many November packers.

HORSEHIDES are ranged \$3.75@3.85 for mixed lots.

CALFSKINS.—Trade keeps dull. Chicago cities are slow at 16¾c.; ordinary outside cities, 16@16¼c.; local and outside cities mixed, also outside cities and choice countries on veal selection, 16½c., and countries, as to lots, 15@15¼c. The receipts of kip are not large, showing young cattle will be raised. Late receipts quoted 12½@12¾c.; earlier, 13c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Buyers show little interest in packer pelts held at \$1.25 for last half of November. Country lambs continue 50@85., and shearings, 40@60c., as to quality.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Some recent sales of common varieties have been effected at unchanged rates. Late trading involved 2,800 odd Bogotas, ex Altai, at 23c. for mountains, and about 2,000 Orinocos, ex Crown of Grenada and Coppename, at 23¼c. Brokers' circulars report other sales of 3,000 odd Centrals part at 21½c., 1,600 Bogotas and 1,900 exported to Europe, 2,300 Ports, etc., at 22¼c. There are 1,300 Truxillos that arrived recently on the Carib II, and these are held at 21½c. Fresh receipts were about 2,000 Centrals per Allencia.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The usual quantity of 4,000 Sansinena frigorifico steers sold, and are reported in one quarter to have brought 14¾c., including commissions, which is an advance over the last sale, and in line with the higher market shown by the last sale of La Blancas. There were no cows offered. Europeans are reported the principal buyers at the higher market, and to have secured these hides. Brokers' circulars quote sales of 2,644 Mexicans, 2,128 Havanas and 488 Cubans at recent quotations. Receipts were 2,128 Havanas per Saratoga.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Packers' former asking prices are above the market, and

they would be glad of bids and, some parties state, are becoming much more anxious sellers. One packer has late October and November butt brands and November Colorados on which bids are solicited. November native steers are nominal at 14½c. with little inquiry.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Tanners here say they are not soliciting offerings of New York State hides, as they consider Western stock relatively cheaper. Tanners generally are bearish and conservative buyers, but the fact that most dealers are pretty well sold up, and the kill has not assumed any proportions as yet, keeps conditions steady. Some New York State dealers are asking as much as 10½c. flat, but this is decidedly above buyers' views. There are few offerings of good hides under 10¼c. flat, and some buyers claim the limit of their views is 10c. flat. Pennsylvania cows were last quoted 10¼@11c., selected, the outside price for good western Pennsylvania buffs. Ohio extremes are firm at 12c. Some quarters have noted heavy steers weaker of late, as previously noted, and quoted these top at 11½c. Calfskins are generally quiet, but receipts and supplies of all kinds are small. The receipts of country calf at outside points small and only scattering sales, effected at around \$1.20, \$1.70 and \$2. Last reported sales of New York cities in all weights were at \$1.35, \$1.85 and \$2.25, and 9@12 lbs. alone at \$1.90. Dealers here say they will not sell under \$1.40, \$1.90 and \$2.20, but might take a 2½c. reduction from these rates. The receipts coming in continue small, and offerings by all dealers are limited.

European Market.

There is very little inquiry for foreign calfskins, and no trading of any account is noted, local importers reporting business slow. Reports from the East note a materially lessened inquiry, and prices talked are much above buyers' ideas.

Boston.

Some sources report Western hides quiet, with tanners buying cautiously, and their views generally below shippers' as regards values. Buffs are ranged 10¾@11c., with best Ohios at the outside price and sales at both figures. Extremes continue in relatively better demand than buffs. Offerings are light, with prices quoted 12@12¼c. South-erns unchanged, 9¼@9½c.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

(Concluded from preceding page.)

You gentlemen must take this stand in order to have this reform adopted. Our domestic consumption can't absorb all the cottonseed meal and I feel you can force a great number of mills to adopt the use of new bags. I feel sure the buyers for domestic shipments will follow suit, and it is likely after awhile that all of the mills can be induced to sack cottonseed meal only in new bags. Just as soon as they realize the wisdom of this I think they will welcome the change. The exporters can and should take the leadership in this far-reaching movement which will be a long step forward in placing our product on a higher plane and removing a widespread and just cause of complaint against it.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

Chicago Section

That landslide is still sliding, from all reports. Getting worse with every county heard from. My! My!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 12, averaged 8.29 cents per pound.

Some of these Democrats are either mean or ignorant, for if anyone mentions a person by the name of Roosevelt, who was "some punkins" onet, they laff. Such audacity!

In the book world. Two new ones are expected to be listed at an early date. One is entitled "Interred Alive; or, The Tragedy of Sagamore Hill;" and the other, "Nothing to Say; or, Knocked Speechless."

James Turner, well known in packing circles all over the country, has opened an office in the Union Stockyards Bank building, Halsted and Exchange avenue, representing J. R. Poole, the Boston provision broker.

"No, sir!" said the soft-hearted (yes, you find 'em now and again, and soft-headed, too!) packer, "I could not think of installing an evaporator that had to be operated by exhaust steam." Yes, indeed—it was quite a funeral!

Packers demand change of umpire for their next "meat." They propose to have a strike called a strike, and a ball called a ball, and even if they are rich guys they should have a fair shake, anyhow. No cross-eyed umpires for them, if they can help it.

One Board of Trade provision man is quoted as saying that with ribs at 9 cents, May pork is out of line at \$16.30, and should be \$17.22½, figured as follows: 190 ribs at 9c. makes \$17.10, which multiplied by 94 (the proportion of pork to ribs) is \$16.07, to which add \$1 for barrel and 15c. for salt and labor, and you get \$17.22. He advocates the purchase of pork and the sale of ribs. At 200 lbs. to the barrel, however, his figures would be \$18.06.

Friday evening, Nov. 25, has been picked by the "Oh-Key-Oh's"—a select little company of Stock Yards and Packingtown men—as the date for their annual pilgrimage to the International Live Stock and Horse Show. The party will number twenty-five, and preceding the visit to the show ring, where a section of seats has been reserved for them, they will "go over the scales" at dinner at the Transit House. "Gate Boy" Frank Godshalk, of Swift & Company, is to be master of ceremonies, while Arthur D. White and Edward L. Ward compose the managing committee.

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Packinghouse Engineers

Consult us if you are contemplating the construction or remodeling of a packing-house or abattoir.

William R. Perrin & Company, Chicago, U.S.A.

CAN'T BEAT CINCINNATI BUNCH.

William A. Hopkins, one of the famous "Cincinnati bunch" of meat packers who help to make the annual conventions of the American Meat Packers' Association memorable, was elected treasurer of Hamilton County, Ohio, at last week's election. He succeeds Charles E. Roth, of the John C. Roth Packing Company, who has made an enviable record in that office. In fact, the Roth family have almost a hereditary title to that important public trust, John C. Roth



CHARLES E. ROTH.
Cincinnati Packer Suggested for United States Senator.

having been the famous "reform treasurer" of Hamilton County, with Joseph L. Roth as his deputy and Mr. Hopkins as his secretary. Then Charlie took up the burden of caring for the people's money, and now Hopkins has fallen heir to the office. He had rather a tight squeeze, with the strongly organized opposition against him, but his record and the backing of the never-die "Cincinnati bunch" pulled him through triumphantly.

It is now announced that Charles E. Roth will be put in the field as a candidate for

United States Senator from Ohio, as the legislature is Democratic. Mr. Roth is not a candidate, but his friends are demanding that he run. If the votes of the meat packers could elect him he would go in unanimously.

DEATH OF TWO LIVESTOCK MEN.

Two of the best-known commission men at the Union Stock Yards died unexpectedly of heart trouble on Wednesday. They were Thomas Kelly and W. W. Shearer. Mr. Kelly was president of the National Livestock Commission Company, with branches in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Fort Worth. In addition to his activities with the concern, he was largely interested in Texas and Oklahoma lands, and was one of the largest breeders of cattle in the country. He was fifty-two years old, and was born in Mississippi. Mr. Shearer, who was a close friend of Mr. Kelly, and who had offices in the same building, had been connected with the Chicago Stock Yards for nearly forty years. He was one of the oldest commission men in business here.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¾@12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¾c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10@10¼c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.

Watch page 48 for business opportunities.

Keeping Old Trade

IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS

Getting New Customers

But you can do both by carrying DOVE BRAND HAMS AND BACON

There is fifty years of experience in selecting and curing behind them. They always "taste like more." That is why they make and hold customers.

John C. Roth Packing Co.

Government Inspection.

CINCINNATI, O.

Satisfy Your Trade

Buy Morris & Company Boned and Fatted Hams

ROLLED READY FOR BOILING

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Supreme Brand Boiled Hams. The Ham with a Supreme Flavor When Ordering Specify this Brand. It's Always Safe to Say "Supreme"

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ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

which combines the proved results of old practice with the latest and best improvements. This machine is built for long life and hard service and can be depended upon to run with a minimum amount of attention and repairs.

Inquiries in regard to our specialty or concerning the TANKWATER PROPOSITION in general should be addressed to

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AGENCIES

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Cleveland, O., The Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Little Rock, Ark., J. Rudy Smith, 321 E. Markham St.
New York City, N. Y., Charles Zoller Co., 211 E. 94th St.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Water Witch Mfg. Co.

Philadelphia, Pa., Robert Keller, 334 North Third St.
Pittsburg, Pa., Pittsburg Calcium Chloride Works,
Rebecca St. & Western Ave., North Side. Bell
Phone, 23 Brady.
Seattle, Wash., Northwest Ice Machine Co., 516
First Ave., South.

Washington, D. C., Leckie & Burrow, Hibbs Building.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 7.....	39,083	3,092	23,701	68,565
Tuesday, Nov. 8.....	7,983	1,226	20,484	22,182
Wednesday, Nov. 9.....	29,960	2,055	25,080	29,605
Thursday, Nov. 10.....	7,571	1,085	16,658	28,600
Friday, Nov. 11.....	2,791	347	13,858	6,214
Saturday, Nov. 12.....	323	32	8,783	2,974
Total last week.....	87,711	7,837	108,516	158,200
Previous week.....	80,610	7,374	105,445	152,781
Cor. week, 1909.....	66,053	5,102	124,819	111,098
Cor. week, 1908.....	78,940	6,852	196,763	123,764

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 7.....	7,768	130	2,904	2,303
Tuesday, Nov. 8.....	4,460	386	1,917	11,164
Wednesday, Nov. 9.....	8,407	63	2,114	18,304
Thursday, Nov. 10.....	8,271	221	1,321	9,819
Friday, Nov. 11.....	6,775	172	1,839	17,591
Saturday, Nov. 12.....	1,420	258	347	.....
Total last week.....	37,711	1,239	10,532	59,181
Previous week.....	34,090	1,062	13,165	55,912
Cor. week, 1909.....	29,473	330	14,050	23,434
Cor. week, 1908.....	31,831	508	23,941	27,266

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Nov. 12, 1910.....	2,614,269	4,619,472	4,440,486
Same period, 1909.....	2,420,894	5,635,560	3,760,475

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Nov. 12, 1910.....	345,000
Week previous.....	353,000
Year ago.....	455,000
Two years ago.....	721,000
Year to Nov. 12, 1910.....	16,398,000
Same period, 1909.....	19,625,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Nov. 12, 1910.....	210,700	222,800	316,000
Week ago.....	256,300	220,200	361,200
Year ago.....	198,200	310,700	184,100
Two years ago.....	216,200	467,500	223,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Nov. 12, 1910:	
Armour & Co.....	30,200
Swift & Co.....	20,200
S. & S. Co.....	7,400
Morris & Co.....	9,000
Anglo-American.....	5,000
Boyd & Lunham.....	2,800
Hammond.....	7,700
Western P. Co.....	4,200
Hoare & Co.....	.....
Roberts & Oake.....	3,100
Others.....	12,600
Totals.....	102,200
Previous week.....	92,900
Same week, 1909.....	112,000
Same week, 1908.....	173,500
Year to Nov. 12, 1910.....	3,783,500
Same period, 1909.....	4,373,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Nov. 12, 1910.....	\$6.20	\$5.00	\$3.70	\$6.35
Last week.....	6.45	5.07	3.80	6.25
Year ago.....	6.45	7.90	4.00	7.10
Two years ago.....	6.00	5.84	4.10	5.80
Three years ago.....	5.25	5.15	4.10	6.00

CATTLE.

Good to prime heaves.....	\$6.50@ 7.25
Fair to good heaves.....	5.75@ 6.50
Common to fair heaves.....	4.75@ 5.75
Inferior killers.....	4.00@ 4.75
Common to fancy yearlings.....	5.75@ 7.50
Good to choice cows.....	4.25@ 4.75
Canner bulls.....	2.50@ 3.25
Fair to good calves.....	7.50@ 8.50
Good to choice calves.....	9.00@ 10.25
Heavy calves.....	4.50@ 5.25
Feeding steers.....	4.50@ 5.50
Stockers.....	3.25@ 4.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.00@ 4.00

Common to good cutters.....	3.00@ 3.85
Inferior to good canners.....	2.35@ 3.00
Good beef heifers.....	4.25@ 6.50
Butcher bulls.....	4.75@ 5.25
Holstein bulls.....	2.75@ 3.75
Range cows.....	2.75@ 5.00
Range steers.....	4.25@ 6.25

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$7.90@ 8.00
Good to prime medium-wt. butchers.....	7.90@ 8.00
Fair to good mixed.....	7.85@ 7.95
Common to good light mixed.....	7.85@ 7.90
Fair to fancy light.....	7.60@ 7.55
Heavy packing sows.....	7.60@ 7.75
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.....	7.15@ 7.50
Heavy boars.....	4.00@ 5.00
*Stags.....	8.00@ 8.75
Light-weight boars.....	4.00@ 6.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Feeding and breeding ewes.....	\$3.50@ 4.50
Native lambs.....	6.25@ 6.75
Range wethers.....	3.50@ 3.80
Fed Western wethers.....	3.75@ 4.20
Fed yearlings.....	4.75@ 5.50
Range feeding yearlings.....	4.50@ 5.25
Range feeding lambs.....	5.00@ 6.00
Feeding wethers.....	8.25@ 8.75
Native ewes.....	3.00@ 4.10

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$17.35	\$17.42½	\$17.35	\$17.37½
May.....	16.35	16.37½	16.20	16.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.27½	10.30	10.22½	10.22½
May.....	9.80	9.80	9.75	9.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.22½	9.25	9.17½	9.17½
May.....	8.85	9.00	8.95	8.95

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	17.32½	17.55	17.30	17.52½
May.....	16.10	16.32½	16.10	16.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	11.15	11.15	11.07½	11.10
May.....	10.20	10.32½	10.17½	10.27½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.12½	9.32½	9.12½	9.30
May.....	8.95	9.05	8.92½	9.05

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	17.50	17.50	17.35	17.45
May.....	16.22½	16.30	16.17½	16.27½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	11.07½	11.15	11.07½	11.00
May.....	10.27½	10.27½	10.17½	10.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.25
May.....	9.00	9.00	8.92½	8.95

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	17.40	17.42½	17.32½	17.32½
May.....	16.20	16.25	16.15	16.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.85	10.90	10.80	10.80
May.....	10.17½	10.20	10.07½	10.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.22½	9.25	9.17½	9.17½
May.....	8.92½	8.95	8.90	8.90

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	17.30	17.40	17.30	17.37
May.....	16.15	16.27	16.15	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	10.80	10.90	10.80	10.82
January.....	10.10	10.12	10.07	10.10
May.....	9.65	9.70	9.62	9.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....	9.97	10.00	9.97	10.00
January.....	9.17	9.22	9.17	9.20
May.....	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.90

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	17.30	17.32½	17.22½	17.25
May.....	16.25	16.27½	16.20	16.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	10.82½	10.82½	10.65	10.70
January.....	10.07½	10.10	9.97½	10.00
May.....	9.62½	9.62½	9.55	9.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.20	9.20	9.12½	9.12½
May.....	16.25	16.27½	16.20	16.22½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	10	20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	12½	22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	24
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	24
Beef Stew.....	10	24
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	14	24
Corned Rumps, Native.....	14	24
Corned Ribs.....	10	24
Corned Flanks.....	10	24
Round Steaks.....	14	24
Round Roasts.....	12½	24
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	24
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	24
Rollad Roast.....	14	24

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	15	18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	15
Legs, fancy.....	18	20
Stew.....	10	24
Shoulders.....	14	24
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	28	28
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	15

Mutton.

Legs.....	21½	24
Stew.....	6	6
Shoulders.....	10	10
Hind Quarters.....	10	10
Fore Quarters.....	8	8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	16

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	16	16
Pork Chops.....	18	18
Pork Shoulders.....	15	15
Pork Tenders.....	35	35
Pork Butts.....	16	16
Spare Ribs.....	14	14
Hocks.....	12½	12½
Pigs' Heads.....	10	10
Leaf Lard.....	16	16

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	16	18
Fore Quarters.....	14	14
Legs.....	16	16
Breasts.....	10	12½
Shoulders.....	10	12½
Cutlets.....	20	25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	20

Butchers' Offal.

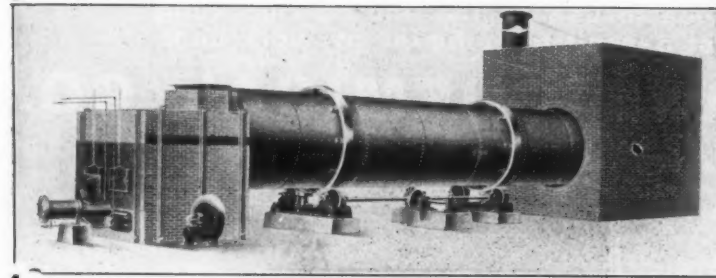
Suet.....	9	9
Tallow.....	4½	4½
Bones, per cwt.....	11.10	11.10
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14	14
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deerskins).....	65	65

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Native steers, medium	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Heifers, good	10 @ 10 1/4
Cows	7 1/2 @ 8
Hind Quarters, choice	8 @ 8 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	8 @ 8 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	7 @ 8
Steer Chucks	7 @ 8
Boneless chucks	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Medium Plates	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	8 @ 8 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 @ 8 1/2
Steer Rounds	7 @ 8 1/2
Cow Loins	8 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	8 @ 11
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 22 1/2
Strip Loins	8 1/2 @ 9
Sirloin Butts	11 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	8 @ 8 1/2
Rolls	8 @ 8 1/2
Rump Butts	10 @ 12
Trimblings	7 @ 7
Shank	5 @ 5 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Heavy	7 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12 @ 12
Loins Ends, steer, native	10 @ 10 1/2
Loins Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	9 @ 12
Flank Steak	9 @ 12
Hind Shanks	4 @ 4

Beef Offal.

Livers	5 @ 5
Hearts	6 @ 6
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	20 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brains	5 @ 6
Kidneys, each	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 1/2 @ 9
Light Carcass	11 @ 11 1/2
Good Carcass	14 @ 14
Good Saddles	16 @ 16
Medium Racks	12 @ 12
Good Racks	13 @ 13

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	45 @ 45
Plucks	30 @ 35
Heads, each	18 @ 20

Lambs.

Medium Caul	10 @ 10
Good Caul	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb	12 @ 12
Saddles, Caul	10 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 14
Lamb Fries, per pair	6 @ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	5 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	12 @ 12
Medium Saddles	9 @ 9
Good Saddles	11 @ 11
Medium Racks	7 @ 7
Good Racks	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Loins	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	6 @ 6
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	6 @ 6

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Pork Loins	13 @ 13
Leaf Lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tenderloins	25 @ 25
Spare Ribs	11 @ 11
Butts	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hocks	9 @ 9
Trimblings	11 @ 11
Extra Lean Trimblings	12 @ 12
Tails	6 @ 6
Snouts	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	7 @ 7
Blade Bones	6 @ 6
Blade Meat	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Cheek Meat	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	2 @ 2
Neck Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Hearts, each	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Pork Tongues	12 @ 12
Sill Bones	5 @ 5
Tail Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	6 @ 6
Backfat	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hams	14 @ 14
Calas	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Bellies	16 @ 16
Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8 @ 8 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Bologna	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Viennas	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Frankfurters	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Tongue	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Mixed Sausage	13 @ 13
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	15 @ 15
New England Sausage	15 @ 15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	15 @ 15
Special Compressed Ham	15 @ 15
Berliner Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	20 @ 20
Oxford Butts in casings	20 @ 20
Polish Sausage	11 @ 11
Garlic Sausage	11 @ 11
Country Smoked Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Farm Sausage	11 @ 11
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 @ 11
Pork Sausage, short link	12 @ 12
Boneless Pigs' Feet	9 @ 9
Hams, Bologna	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	25 @ 25
German Salami, Medium Dry	22 @ 22
Italian Salami	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Holsteiner	16 @ 16
Mettwurst, New	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Farmer	20 @ 20
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	20 @ 20

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.50 @ 5.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.00 @ 5.00
Bologna, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.00 @ 4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50 @ 5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickle Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.00 @ 6.00
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00 @ 15.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00 @ 32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	1.95 @ 1.95
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.35 @ 3.35
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.75 @ 12.75
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	28.00 @ 28.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	22.25 @ 22.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.80 @ 11.80
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb. @ 1.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	— @ —
Plate Beef	— @ —
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	16.50 @ 16.50
Mess Pork	19.00 @ 19.00
Clear Fat Backs	22.50 @ 22.50
Family Back Pork	26.50 @ 26.50
Bean Pork	17.00 @ 17.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Pure lard	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard, compound	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	65 @ 65
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1 c. over tierces.	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/4 @ 15 1/4
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.	13 @ 13

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Regular Plates	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Short Clears	— @ —
Butts	8 @ 8
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	17 @ 17
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Skinned Hams	15 @ 15
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 @ 12
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	24 @ 24
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Insoles	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	18 @ 18
Dried Beef Outsoles	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	19 @ 19
Smoked Balled Hams	20 @ 20
Balled Calas	16 @ 16
Cooked Loin Rolls	24 @ 24
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	16 @ 16

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	15 @ 15
Export Rounds	21 @ 21
Middles, per set	64 @ 64
Beef bungs, per piece	11 @ 11
Beef weasands	8 @ 8
Beef bladders, medium	35 @ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	35 @ 35
Hog casings, as packed	35 @ 35
Hog casings, free of salt	65 @ 65
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	15 @ 15
Hog bungs, large mediums	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, prime	6 @ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	5 @ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.20 @ 3.20
Hoof meal, per unit	3.00 @ 3.05
Concentrated tankage	2.80 @ 2.85
Ground tankage, 12%	2.95 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.95 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	2.95 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.70 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.00 @ 20.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	62.50 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, Jaws and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 27.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.80 @ 10.80
Prime steam, loose	10.55 @ 10.55
Leaf	11.25 @ 11.25
Compound	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 13

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo No. 2	9 @ 9
Mutton	10 @ 10
Tallow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, A white	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	100 @ 105
Extra No. 1 lard oil	71 @ 71
No. 1 lard oil	62 @ 62
No. 2 lard oil	60 @ 61
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo stock	10 @ 10 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	72 @ 75
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	65 @ 67
Corn oil, loose	6 @ 6.20

TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/2 @ 9
Prime city	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
No. 1 Country	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 8
Packers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 2	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	8 @ 8 1/4
White, "A"	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "B"	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Bone	7 @ 7 1/2
House	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Yellow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Brown	6 @ 6 1/2
Glue Stock	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Garbage grease	6 @ 5 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	53 @ 53
P. S. Y., soap grade	52 1/2 @ 52 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% f. a.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	52 @ 55
Oak pork barrels	95 @ 1.02
Lard tierces	1.22 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	3 1/2 @ 4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	22.25 @ 22.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	4.45 @ 4.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00 @ 3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50 @ 3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40 @ 1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 16.
A run of 27,028 cattle on Monday, including 5,000 Westerns, would, under ordinary conditions, have resulted in a strong and higher market, but following as it did an excessive supply of almost 88,000 cattle last week, the chances of any material improvement were reduced to a minimum. Steady prices were paid for the bulk of the offerings, although a few prime yearlings and choice handy-weights met with strong demand, while real heavy beefs even if choice were hard to move. Prime 1,003 Nebraska yearlings topped the market at \$7.60. A very few prime 1,300 steers sold \$7.40@7.50, and a few strictly choice 1,500@1,700 lb. beefs went from \$7@7.20. Well finished 1,200@1,450 lb. steers sold \$6.50@7. Good killing and shipping steers weighing 1,200@1,350 lbs. sold \$6@6.50, with plenty of medium to good 1,100@1,250 lb. steers from \$5.40@5.90; short-fed kinds \$5@5.40, and common to fair cheap killers from \$4.50@5. Tuesday's heavy supply of 10,855 cattle included about 6,000 Westerns, the balance of the receipts being largely stockers and feeders and butcher-stuff. The market ruled very slow on the steer offerings, and when the three principal railroads posted a report of 1,000 cars for Wednesday, the buyers simply "laid down" in anticipation of big mid-week receipts, and quite a number of decent to good steers had to be carried over for want of suitable bids. Wednesday (today) receipts are estimated at 25,000, including about 4,000 Westerns, and a few prime yearlings and handy-weight steers are selling nearly steady; in fact, \$7.75 was paid for two loads of Polled Angus "baby beef," but the way prime yearlings are selling is no criterion of the general market. Dull and stagnant was the tone of the trade all morning, and there was simply "nothing doing" until a late hour. What cattle had been sold up to the noon hour showed 10@15c. decline from Monday's level, with indications pointing to a long drawn-out market at fully that much decline during the balance of the session.

The annual Thanksgiving slump in values has taken place on both steers and butcher stuff. It has been superinduced by the excessive receipts, due to the panicky feeling prevailing among cattlemen in the country, and a general cry for lower prices from the consumer. Contrary to all expectations we have again had heavy receipts of cattle this week, and our butcher market is in a demoralized condition, the market being fully 25c. lower than it was at last week's bad close. Nearly all kinds of butcher-stuff are selling at this extremely low price. The very low prices that heifers were bringing last week has caused quite a number of outsiders to come here, or send orders, and this has kept the heifer market up better than that on the cows. Yesterday there was a very large number of canners and cutters here, and they are now selling at the very lowest point of the season. The bull market—contrary to the cow and heifer market—has been very good this week; prices on bolognas especially being fully as high as they were a week ago. Calves are 25@50c. lower than last week, and heavy calves are here in quite a liberal supply and fully 50c. lower.

Hog market continues to decline, just as we said it would, and it doesn't look as if bottom has been reached yet. With receipts of 32,000 today, Wednesday, trade is ruling about 10c. per cwt. lower than yesterday's average: bulk selling at \$7.40@7.55, top \$7.65; prime butchers weighing 230 to 300 lbs. bringing the most money. Good pigs, \$7@7.30; inferior pigs, \$6@6.75. After the severe break of the past few days it seems as though we ought to have a steadier market the rest of this week, but we believe prices will go still lower very soon. Light

grades, weighing less than 170 lbs., in rather poor demand and selling at a discount.

Our market on sheep and lambs opened up the week nearly a quarter lower on lambs and 10@15c. lower on sheep; receipts being around 60,000. On Tuesday, with another liberal run, our trade was another quarter lower on both sheep and lambs. We are still looking for fairly heavy receipts for the next six weeks to come. The trade today (Wednesday) is about steady at yesterday's close, with receipts estimated at 40,000. Quotations on Westerns: Feeding lambs, \$5.25@6; feeling yearlings, \$4@4.25; feeding wethers, \$3.25@3.70; feeding ewes, \$1.50@2.25. Natives: Good to prime lambs, \$6@6.25; fair to medium lambs, \$5.50@5.85; culls, \$4.50@5; wethers, \$3.60@3.85; ewes, \$3.25@3.65; cull ewes, \$2@2.50; yearlings, \$4.50@5.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 15.
Twenty thousand cattle today were a few thousand more than anybody was looking for, and the market opened with prospects for lower prices. Offerings of prime steers have been slim this week, as owners do not relish the big price cuts in the high-costing steers made in the last few weeks. As a result, this class is selling steady today, some 1,440-lb. steers at \$7.15, and some yearlings at \$7.10, the latter equal to similar yearlings yesterday. This is some satisfaction to feeders, but most of the cattle below these top lots are selling 5 to 15 lower today, including cows and heifers. There are a good many Colorado cattle here today, but the bulk of the supply is short fed stuff, most of which sell at \$5.15 to \$6.50. Cows bring \$3.50 to \$4.60, heifers up to \$6.15, bulls \$3 to \$4.35, calves \$5.50 to \$8.

The biggest run of hogs since the middle of last July came in today, 13,000 head, and the market slid downwards several notches, 15 to 25 cents. There was a wider range in the sales today than yesterday, because the market got worse all the time, and late sales were at the bottom. Heavy hogs sold at \$7.55 to \$7.70, light hogs \$7.60 to \$7.75, and medium weights up to \$8.80 for tops. Heavies outsold everything yesterday. A good many owners have doubted the ability of packers to put prices down, and such kept on feeding for weight through recent breaks, but when the price dropped below \$8 a good many turned their stuff loose, hence the liberal supply today.

Run of sheep today 8,000 head, market steady to 15 lower. Choice lambs sold at \$6.50 today, but next best price was \$6.25, and common killing lambs sold at \$6 or less. Feeding lambs may be had around \$5. Fat wethers sell at \$4, top ewes today \$3.90. Not much fed stuff is coming yet, but enough has been here to show that prime stuff will sell at a big margin above medium to poor quality and finish.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	8,052	8,694	4,891
Fowler	2,345	.....	2,317
S. & S.	5,599	3,019	3,429
Swift	8,828	6,074	4,260
Cudahy	7,068	6,544	4,679
Morris & Co.	6,696	4,743	3,149
Butchers	251	136	59

Total 38,839 29,210 22,784

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 16.
So far this week 25,760 head of cattle have been received at this market, about 7,000 more than the first three days last week. A large share of Monday's 10,000 head consisted of fair to good beefs, on which the market opened on an unsteady basis. Heavy receipts here, with a large total at other Western markets, fostered a demand for a lower market, which was realized on the \$5.25 to \$6.25 class of steers, which formed a large portion of the supply. Tuesday witnessed another slow market, with a decline of a dime on the better class of beefs, but quite an active demand for a plain kind at \$4.25@4.75 held the market steady on these. Today's receipts comprised 6,500 head. Conditions finally have furnished a check to the past few days' decline, and today's trading on beef steers was steady. The cow and heifer market opened Monday on a steady basis, but closed on that day at a 10@15c. decline. Yesterday and today, however, the market has held about steady. Best calves today brought \$9.50, which means a 25c. advance. Fair to good light calves are worth \$8.25@9.25.

Last Wednesday our top on hogs was \$8.15, with the bulk of selling from \$7.85 to \$8.10. Today our top is \$7.70, bulk \$7.50@7.65. Today 7,887 head were received, the total so far this week being 23,590. All grades are now bringing close to the bulk price of \$7.50@7.65, most of the hogs that went to the packers selling between \$7.50@7.60. Eastern order buyers are not showing the activity they did a few weeks ago, and as a consequence the heavier hogs are receiving the most favor from buyers, and are bringing most of the top prices. A very short time ago the light weights were bringing 50@75c. more than the good medium and heavy hogs. Pigs and lights sold today at \$7.25@7.50, and a good clearance was made on the supply.

Sheep receipts today amounted to 2,960 head, the three days' receipts totaling 8,820 head. Good to choice lambs are now selling at \$6@6.25, and native muttons topped the market today with \$3.35. Some good two-year-old Western wethers brought \$3.50. The sheep market in general is in a bad shape, and prices are a good deal lower than a year ago. Some of the best muttons received now are bringing what stocker sheep did two weeks ago.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Nov. 15.
Cattle receipts fell off sharply last week, but there was no corresponding improvement in the demand for the corn-fed beefs and prices scored another 25c. decline. Owing to the fine weather the Western range season is keeping up longer than usual, and the dressed beef men much prefer the good range beefs to the short-fed and only partly-fatted natives, so that the latter are doing badly. In fact, it takes choice fed beefs to bring over \$6.50 now, and the big bulk of the offerings sell around \$5@5.85. Most of the range beefs are selling under the \$6 mark, largely around \$4.50@5.25. Cows and heifers are also suffering, as packers say the demand for beef has fallen off considerably since the markets have been getting so much poultry. At all events, new fat heifers reach the \$5 mark, and the bulk of the butcher and beef stock is selling around \$3.50@4.25. The tone to the market is very bearish as far as killing stock is concerned.

(Continued on page 41.)

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Nov. 18.—Market quiet; Western steam, \$11.25; city steam, \$11.25; refined, Continent, \$11.75; South American, \$12.75; Brazil kegs, \$13.75; compound, 8½¢@9¼¢.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 137s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 117s. 6d.; shoulders, 63s.; hams, short clear, 64s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 66s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 68s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 71s.; backs, 68s. Tallow, no stock. Turpentine, 55s. 9d. Rosin, common, 15s. Lard, spot, prime Western, 57s. 6d. American refined in pails, 55s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 56s.; colored, 55s. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 55 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 39s. 1½d. Cottonseed oil, colored, loose (Hull), 30s. 1½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

Further weakness in the corn and live hog markets was reflected locally.

Tallow.

Offerings were light and prices were maintained.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

Pressure was noticeable, and to dispose of stock concessions were being made. Oleo stearine was quoted at 10¼¢.

Cottonseed Oil.

Rumors of easier crude prices and scant demand accounted for the early weakness.

Market closed steadier on buying by refining interests, which checked the decline. Sentiment was generally bearish, however. Sales, 11,500 bbls. Spot, \$7.05@7.15. Crude, prompt, 45c. per gal. Closing quotations on futures: November, \$7.08@7.11; December, \$7.08@7.10; January, \$7.12@7.13; February, \$7.13@7.15; March, \$7.20@7.21; May, \$7.30@7.32; July, \$7.40@7.42. Good off oil, \$6.75@7.12; off oil, \$6.50@7.05; winter oil, \$7.50@8.60; summer white, \$7.30@8.20.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Market 5 to 10c. lower; quality poor; bulk of prices, \$7.30@7.45; mixed and butcher's, \$7.10@7.50; heavies, \$7@7.50; light weight, \$6.90@7.40; rough, \$7@7.20; Yorkers, \$7.25@7.35; pigs, \$6.60@7.40; cattle steady; heaves, \$4.40@7.40; cows and heifers, \$2.20@6.20; Texas steers, \$4@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.30@5.60; Western, \$4.10@6.75. Sheep market weak; natives, \$2.25@3.95; Western, \$2.50@4; yearlings, \$4@5; lambs, \$4@6.10.

Kansas City, Nov. 18.—Hog market slow, \$7.15@7.45.

East Buffalo, Nov. 18.—Hog market lower; 8,000 on sale at \$7.50@7.60.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Market steady, \$7.30@7.55.

Omaha, Nov. 18.—Hogs slow, 5 to 10c. lower, \$7.15@7.60.

Cleveland, Nov. 18.—Hogs lower, \$7.35.

Indianapolis, Nov. 18.—Hogs steady, \$7.30@7.55.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 17.—Lower prices seem to be in the air along the entire provision line,

and the public is no doubt gratified at this, because we have for a long time past had complaints regarding the high cost of living, but it looks as if the near future will not give cause for this complaint. A fairly satisfactory business is doing in oleo oil at moderate prices, but it seems that the moment prices are put too high Europe stops buying. Some business was done this week in neutral lard, partly for immediate shipment. Not much was obtainable, however, and considerable business has been done for future shipment of neutral lard in view of the discount on futures which packers are willing to accept. The near future will probably bring a heavy business, provided prices will be low, and little business if prices should be high.

[Additional market reports on page 28.]

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Nov. 12, 1910:

CATTLE.

Chicago	50,601
Kansas City	38,839
Omaha	10,785
St. Joseph	14,008
Cudahy	538
Sioux City	3,474
Indianapolis	3,160
New York and Jersey City	12,695
Fort Worth	16,031
Philadelphia	3,470
Pittsburg	14,998

HOGS.

Chicago	97,984
Kansas City	34,610
Omaha	18,128
St. Joseph	19,802
Cudahy	6,527
Sioux City	10,650
Ottumwa	5,242
Cedar Rapids	6,110
Indianapolis	22,973
New York and Jersey City	29,928
Fort Worth	5,902
Philadelphia	4,374
Pittsburg	44,747

SHEEP.

Chicago	99,019
Kansas City	22,784
Omaha	1,107
St. Joseph	12,139
Cudahy	465
Sioux City	3,317
Indianapolis	687
New York and Jersey City	32,711
Fort Worth	1,683
Philadelphia	9,267
Pittsburg	2,366

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	8,735	2,500
Kansas City	2,000	1,945	200
Omaha	50	4,000	100
St. Louis	1,000	7,293	600
St. Joseph	200	1,800	—
Sioux City	300	2,500	300
St. Paul	1,500	2,300	4,500
Fort Worth	400	900	150
Milwaukee	—	3,241	—
Peoria	—	6,110	—
Indianapolis	250	4,000	—
Cincinnati	260	3,226	232
Pittsburg	1,819	4,500	630
Cleveland	80	2,000	1,000
Buffalo	300	4,320	4,000
New York	1,392	1,800	5,392

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

Chicago	28,000	28,485	55,000
Kansas City	19,000	5,414	20,000
Omaha	10,000	3,700	33,000
St. Louis	8,000	3,973	2,500
St. Joseph	2,500	3,500	1,000
Sioux City	3,700	4,000	5,000
St. Paul	11,400	7,000	13,000

Fort Worth	2,600	1,600	500
Milwaukee	—	1,644	—
Peoria	—	800	—
Indianapolis	850	2,000	—
Cincinnati	2,623	3,844	345
Pittsburg	2,000	15,000	4,400
Cleveland	4,440	4,000	4,000
Buffalo	6,000	22,400	28,400
New York	4,069	8,658	18,462

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1910.

Chicago	12,000	25,589	35,000
Kansas City	20,000	14,912	8,000
Omaha	7,000	5,000	32,500
St. Louis	7,000	8,607	4,200
St. Joseph	3,000	5,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,500	3,800	2,000
St. Paul	2,900	5,800	3,000
Fort Worth	4,500	1,700	200
Milwaukee	—	1,764	—
Peoria	—	800	—
Indianapolis	1,500	9,000	—
Cincinnati	363	3,794	640
Pittsburg	—	4,500	700
Cleveland	100	2,500	3,000
Buffalo	300	5,300	10,800
New York	735	4,010	1,798

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1910.

Chicago	26,000	31,200	45,000
Kansas City	10,000	11,261	10,000
Omaha	5,300	7,000	30,000
St. Louis	7,000	13,930	3,000
St. Joseph	2,500	4,000	4,500
Sioux City	1,200	5,000	—
St. Paul	1,500	4,300	—
Fort Worth	2,000	2,000	800
Milwaukee	—	9,276	—
Peoria	—	600	—
Indianapolis	1,100	8,000	—
Cincinnati	685	5,822	909
Pittsburg	—	4,000	2,000
Cleveland	80	3,000	4,000
Buffalo	200	3,200	10,400
New York	1,080	7,600	8,283

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1910.

Chicago	6,000	20,000	15,000
Kansas City	5,000	9,000	2,000
Omaha	5,100	5,000	12,500
St. Louis	4,000	10,514	2,800
St. Joseph	1,200	5,500	3,000
Sioux City	1,500	3,200	—
St. Paul	1,400	5,100	1,000
Fort Worth	3,300	1,200	300
Milwaukee	—	3,065	—
Peoria	—	1,000	—
Indianapolis	—	8,000	—
Cincinnati	—	5,596	—
Pittsburg	—	4,000	2,000
Buffalo	200	6,700	9,000
New York	1,866	2,173	4,219

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1910.

Chicago	2,000	17,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	3,000
Omaha	1,000	3,500	3,500
St. Louis	2,500	7,000	350
St. Joseph	500	4,500	500
Sioux City	600	4,500	—
Fort Worth	3,000	1,500	500
St. Paul	1,300	4,400	1,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,008	—	1,585	8,892	11,456
Sixtieth street	2,050	2	2,611	3,721	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	13,622
Lehigh Valley	4,590	—	1,565	6,284	—
Central Union	3,532	—	620	13,795	—
Weehawken	300	—	—	20	—
Scattering	—	68	115	44	4,850
Totals	13,570	70	6,490	32,756	29,928
Last week	13,639	70	7,283	41,090	31,054

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Majestic	—	—	676
Morris Beef Co., Minnehaha	212	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Cedric	—	—	556
Swift Beef Co., Majestic	—	—	1,275
Swift Beef Co., Minnehaha	300	—	600
Sulzberger & Sons, Minnehaha	217	—	1,100
Shamberg & Son, Minnehaha	200	—	—
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	16	45	—
Total exports	945	45	4,207
Total exports last week	817	—	5,225

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	945	45	4,207
Boston	1,643	—	—
Philadelphia	342	—	—
Montreal	2,505	—	—
Exports to—			
London	2,667	—	3,651
Liverpool	1,728	—	556
Glasgow	454	—	—
Manchester	570	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	16	45	—
Total to all ports	5,435	45	4,207
Total to all ports last week	5,932	—	5,225

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WHY DO BUTCHERS LOSE MONEY ON TURKEYS?

Some Plain Talk About a Bad Window Display Habit

By a Veteran Butcher.

The poultry season is here again, and the butcher who works hard all the year now finds his work still harder, and with no more profits coming to him than when he does not work so hard.

In former years it was the custom around the holidays to fill all the shop windows with turkeys. The man who could crowd the most turkeys into his window and leave them hang all night thought he had a finer show than his neighbor. The window lights shining all night on the nice fresh turkeys looked fine to the few passers-by. Perhaps one or two or three of them might stop in the next day and buy a turkey. But from 6 o'clock in the evening until 6 the next morning is a mighty long stretch for turkeys to hang, besides throwing the temptation in the way of a lot of idlers to break a window and get a cheap Thanksgiving or Christmas dinner, a thing which happens as regularly as the season approaches.

That is the least of the evils of this old-fashioned method of display, however. The air in the windows becomes hot and foul, every break on the skin of a young turkey becomes discolored, the blood vessels in the neck turn blue and green, the head looks disagreeable and has a bad odor from the decomposing blood running to it all night, and when the butcher opens his store the next morning many of the turkeys are not fit to sell.

These same turkeys are apt to be handled all day long. Every time they are taken from a hook and laid down a fresh break appears on the skin. This in turn becomes discolored, and by evening what birds are left are in bad shape. Usually the butcher is glad to sell what is left at a loss.

But this is not all. These turkeys are on the road two or three days or more before the butcher gets them. When he goes to buy his supply he naturally handles them. Then they hang in his window in foul air all night. They are being constantly handled all day. The customer who buys one puts it in a dinky little icebox—if she has one; if not, the window-sill will do as well, so she thinks!

Why Customer Wants Money Back.

After all these experiences the much-abused turkey is put into the oven, and when it comes to the table steaming hot there is bound to be a disagreeable odor. The result is that the butcher is blamed for selling a "rotten turkey." He must make good or lose a customer. He can't afford to do either. After all his hard work he loses money and trade, not to mention the half-pound or more each turkey shrinks from the time it is bought to the time it is sold.

There is from ten to fifteen cents loss in weight on each turkey from this cause alone. If a barrel holds twenty turkeys the butcher loses between two and three dollars on each

barrel before he ever sells one bird! How about the butcher who sells from six to fifteen barrels and more?

Get busy. Figure it out and see if it pays to make a show in your window. I defy any butcher who reads this article to dispute one single assertion, and if any money is lost during the coming holiday season blame yourselves, not me!

Ask the man who unpacks his turkeys the night before (as Thanksgiving birds all come to the New York markets iced in barrels), who carefully wipes them dry and hangs them in his cooler over night, and the next morning they come out clean, dry, fresh and appetizing. He has no trouble to get the price! And most important of all, he has satisfied customers and no loss. Try it once and you'll never hang a turkey in your window again over night as long as you are in business.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. W. Finney has engaged in the meat business at Spokane, Wash.

John Lewis is engaged in the meat business at Spokane, Wash.

Fowler & Gates have engaged in the meat business at Weiser, Idaho.

James Knowles has discontinued his meat business at Dowley, Idaho.

Van Disson & Thomas have been succeeded in the meat business at Spokane, Wash., by Spurgin & Thomas.

Schmidt & Joslin have been succeeded in the the meat business at Davenport, Wash., by Fischer & Joslin.

Carl Fischer has sold out his meat business at Dayton, Ore.

Gero Brothers have succeeded to the meat business of Charles Peterson at Irondale, Wash.

H. J. Jinks is engaged in the meat business at Adrian, Wash.

Adams & Bemis have opened a new butcher shop at Hillyard, Wash.

The new Westlake market has been opened at Seattle, Wash.

Mr. Valley has retired from the meat firm of Ransom & Valley at Republic, Wash.

A. J. Boyer is opening a new butcher shop at Culesac, Idaho.

Dawson & Davis are opening a new butcher shop at Emida, Idaho.

Grant & Ballard have succeeded Schneider & Grant in the meat business at Chase, B. C. W. M. & S. M. Smith have purchased the L. A. Shope meat business at Eureka, Kan.

J. S. Strong, of Corning, Kan., has purchased the butcher shop of Erhard & Hay at Wetmore, Kan.

P. S. Rothschild has opened a new butcher shop at Webber, Kan.

Charles Lenpold has just engaged in the meat business at Frankfort, Kan.

J. V. Allstott has sold out his meat market to Stockstill Brothers at Maysville, Okla.

J. L. Teter, of Hutchinson, has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. Bander has purchased the meat market, etc., of Frank Hazlett at Grenola, Kan.

F. M. Bradbury has sold out his meat business at Galva, Kan.

Ralph McFadden has purchased the interest of Mr. Munsell in the Palace meat market at Natoma, Kan.

The Crescent Mercantile Company has added a meat market to its grocery business at Crescent, Ohio.

W. T. Cutter has purchased the Binger meat market at Binger, Okla., from Frank Tilbury.

John Border has opened a new butcher shop at 313 Cherry street, Ottawa, Kan.

R. J. Carrier has opened a meat market in Wellsville, Kan.

Edgar Peterson has sold out the Grinnell market at Grinnell, Kan., to E. A. Chadwick. Heberer & Springer have been succeeded in the meat business at Ainsworth, Neb., by John Springer.

Grant Gaston has purchased the interest of C. C. Parker in the meat business of Parker & Fairhead at Gordon, Neb.

E. A. Montbank has sold an interest in the People's meat market at Deadwood, S. D., to George Stabler.

Ben Misner, of Hampton, has engaged in the meat business at Beemer, Neb.

S. S. Willett has engaged in the meat business at Alda, Neb.

G. Willard has opened a meat market at Salem, N. H.

Lirette & Moore have engaged in the meat business at Houma, La.

George Norton will engage in the meat and grocery business at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

At the regular meeting of the Lancaster (Pa.) Meat Dealers' Association, held last week in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. Otthofer; vice-president, John Haller; treasurer, Peter S. Kriek; secretary, W. M. Nixdorf.

Arnold & Paul will open a new meat market at Sunbury, Pa.

George L. Biggs will engage in the meat business at Frederick, Md.

George Lamoreux has sold his meat market at Titonka, Ia., to O. Michaelson.

F. E. Wilcox and C. H. Wilcox have incorporated the F. E. Wilcox Company, of Springfield, Mass., to deal in meats and groceries.

The meat market of C. R. Weaver at Dallas, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

O. Schroeder has sold his meat market at Waterloo, Ia., to Wittick & Company.

J. McCort has purchased the Weighton meat market at Audubon, Ia.

J. Smith has sold his meat market at Washington, Ia., to W. Baker.

A. Fox has purchased the meat market of C. Wheatley at Stockport, Ia.

T. J. Burns has bought the meat business of B. Arthur at Marengo, Ia.

H. Vergen's meat market at Shawano, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

The Independent Beef Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000 by J. Wolf, K. La Roche and G. Bernard.

The People's Provision Company, of Paterson, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by E. Schaublin and others.

The annual election of the Butchers' Mutual Aid and Benevolent Association of New Orleans, La., was held on Thursday, Nov. 3, at which the following officers were elected: E. Larroux, president; V. Vignes, vice-president; A. J. Baron, treasurer; S. Dumestre, secretary. Board of administrators, H. B. Daboval, R. Forio, M. Cazaubon, M. Rossignol, A. Ortholan, C. Balencie, R. Fallon, L. Dours, E. Merlas, G. G. Bracquet. J. E. Taylor has opened a new meat market at Spokane, Wash.

CASH MARKET CAUSES MEAT WAR.

A meat war is on in Lansing, Mich., since the establishment of a cash market there, nearly all of the butchers have been handling meats at reduced prices, and in some cases the price is so low that the original cut rate now looks high. Good cuts of beef and pork at 10 to 14 cents can be bought, with kettle pot roasts at 5 cents, and other so-called cheap cuts in proportion.

THE VALUE OF PRICE TICKETS.

"Some one has said that a man will absorb about twice as much information through his eyes as he will through his ears," says a writer in a New England trade journal. "Not that the eye is the more important organ of the two, but we have grown to depend more upon it."

"I never look at a beautifully trimmed window filled with the most attractive goods, with never a price showing on any one of them, but what I think of that. The obvious conclusion in the case of such a window is that if the passer-by is sufficiently interested in any particular article he or she will go into the store and inquire the price. As a matter of fact, fully half of the people who would be interested enough in that particular article to buy it would keep going on their way sooner than stop and ask the price."

"My own idea about such things is to have price cards used in connection with every article shown, whether in the window or in the store, and while it is not necessary to have these cards obtrusive, it is essential to have them in plain sight and connected in some way with the article of which they give price information."

"Yet there is another point in connection with this price tag matter that is overlooked by a good many people. It is that any old price ticket will do. If the window is nicely trimmed and the things shown in it are right and everything offers good value, there are a good many dealers who think that they have done enough. Any old price ticket that will show the price of the article is all that is necessary."

"They do not stop to think that the price ticket, if it is old, dirty, or poor shape, or a color that does not harmonize with the window, can detract from the most carefully prepared display. Yet it is a fact for all that, and so not alone is it necessary in my opinion to use price tickets freely, but it is also necessary to see that they are neat and in harmony with the rest of the display."

MEAT TRADE IN ARGENTINA.

(Continued from page 17.)

frozen beef, and frozen mutton were as follows:

	Jerked beef. Tons.	Chilled and frozen beef. Tons.	Frozen mutton. Tons.
1885	32,056	84	2,862
1886	37,358	527	7,351
1887	23,984	...	12,030
1888	26,440	42	18,248
1889	41,768	734	16,532
1890	43,481	663	20,414
1891	39,635	74	23,278
1892	44,699	284	25,436
1893	41,151	2,778	25,041
1894	42,838	267	36,486
1895	55,089	1,597	41,882
1896	45,907	2,907	45,105
1897	36,238	4,241	50,894
1898	22,242	5,867	59,833
1899	19,164	9,079	56,627
1900	16,449	24,590	56,412
1901	24,296	44,904	63,013
1902	22,304	70,018	80,073
1903	12,991	85,520	78,149
1904	11,726	97,744	88,516

1905	25,288	152,857	78,351
1906	4,650	153,809	67,388
1907	10,649	138,222	69,785
1908	6,651	180,815	78,846
1909	11,622	210,657	66,495

Exports from United States Compared.

By way of comparison, statistics of beef and mutton exports from the United States are presented for the last ten years. The period of time, in this case, is the fiscal year ending June 30. The amounts are given in pounds instead of in tons, as in the case of Argentina. Beef exports, it will be seen, have suffered a rapid decline. Mutton exports have increased, but their volume is insignificant compared with those of Argentina. The figures follow, taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States:

	Beef. Pounds.	Mutton. Pounds.
1901	351,748,333	691,121
1902	301,824,473	430,351
1903	254,795,963	6,144,020
1904	299,579,671	465,255
1905	236,486,568	640,837
1906	208,054,227	516,345
1907	281,651,502	822,988
1908	201,154,105	1,185,040
1909	122,952,671	1,498,674
1910	75,729,686	1,989,472

Fresh Beef for Home Consumption.

Export figures for frozen mutton and chilled and frozen beef may be assumed to represent practically the total production of the country, as the people of the Argentine insist upon fresh-killed meat for their own consumption.

In addition to the three products treated in the foregoing statistics, there is a valuable trade in meat extract and in tinned, or preserved meat, as it is classified in Argentine statistics. Liebig & Company do an immense business in both these articles, but as their principal works are in Uruguay most of their exports are credited to that country. A large part of their raw material, however, is drawn from the Argentine, especially from the Province of Entre Rios, where the company owns 142,410 acres of land and leases 251,500 acres more for raising cattle.

The making of meat extract and preserved meats requires a less high grade of cattle than for the chilled and frozen products, for which reason the Entre Rios stock, a large proportion of which consists of native, or criollo, cattle, furnishes an economical supply.

This phase of Mr. Whelpley's report closes with statistics relative to livestock exports from Argentina, which have declined in recent years.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 38.)

Prices for hogs continue to go down in the face of very limited receipts. There has been little outside support to the market for some time, and packers have been very

bearish buyers in view of the lower markets East and the poor trade in provisions. To all intents and purposes it is a hand-to-mouth proposition, and with the consumptive demand for pork falling off the packers are apparently getting all the hogs they need to supply their current wants. While there is apparently little prospect of anything like liberal supplies, the undertone to the trade is decidedly bearish. With 6,000 hogs here today the market was 15¢/25¢ lower. Tops brought \$7.90, as against \$8.40 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.40@7.85, as against \$7.85@8.15 a week ago.

Sheep prices have taken a big tumble, and the market is now at the low point of the year. Not only has the demand for fat stock been very limited, but the feeder buyers are apparently filled up, and the market is declining for lack of support from any source. Supplies have not been heavy, and this makes the 15¢/25¢ decline of last week all the more marked. Very little fed stock is coming, and the premium it commands over Western grass stock is not at all encouraging to feeders. Fat lambs are quoted at \$5.50@6.25; yearlings, \$4@4.40; wethers, \$3.25@3.90, and ewes \$3@3.40. These quotations also about cover the prices being paid for feeder grades.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Nov. 15.

The cattle market is in the worst shape for shippers that it has been seen in the past year, and it appears that the country must curtail shipments before there can be any improvement in the trade from the live-stock point of view. Prices have slumped fully 25¢/40¢ in the last week, and this slump applies to all grades of beef cattle. Short-fed steers have got the big end of the slump, and she stock has been in on the low end of the decline. The approaching Thanksgiving period is the one cause of the sluggish condition, large supply of range beef in stock and tendency of the country to rush short-feds to market are the real elements in the decline.

Hogs have slumped 40¢/65¢ in the last week, and are still on the down grade. The country is showing a disposition to force hogs in, and this is giving the packers the chance they have been looking for to force prices down. On the date of this writing the bulk of hogs sold at \$7.50@7.75, and \$7.80 was the outside price. There are very few little pigs coming this fall so far, and this means that porcine health is good in this territory.

Sheep are still moving quite freely, although the end of the range season is about here and the market must change over from a range to a fed mutton basis.

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Send your orders to us at Southboro, Mass. and our team will call if you are within our delivery limit—otherwise we will ship direct. One delivered price to the dealer, wherever they go.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Nov. 12 averaged 8.35 cents per pound.

L. H. Heyman, head of the beef sales department of Morris & Company, was in New York this week receiving the glad hand from his host of friends here.

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, was in New York early in the week, and sailed on Wednesday on the Lusitania for a visit to the other side.

The famous Morris six-horse team of Clydesdales was entered in the International Horse Show at Madison Square Garden this week, and the four-horse hitch from this team carried off the blue ribbon on Monday.

The eighth annual entertainment and ball of the employees of Joseph Stern & Sons Association took place last night at the Palm Garden in East 58th street. It will be reported in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

Levi Zimmermann, brother of M. Zimmermann, the local sausage manufacturer and head of the M. Zimmermann Company, died on Tuesday at his home in the Bronx in his 65th year. Mr. Zimmermann was a jobber in the meat trade on his own account and conducted a very successful business.

Chief Food Inspector B. C. Fuller, of the New York Department of Health, and two of his assistants have been suspended by Health Commissioner Lederle pending an investigation of charges against them of permitting the sale of "rots and spots" by egg dealers to local bakers, confectioners and others.

The annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company's Mutual Benefit Association will take place at Terrace Garden on Friday evening, Dec. 9. The committee of arrangements includes Maurice Mayer, Isaac Schwartz, Edward Schmidlein and Fred Eintracht, and they promise an event equal to those of the past in U. D. B. annals, which means just about the finest ever.

John L. Van Neste, the poultry scout for the Conron Brothers Company, has returned from an extensive western and southwestern tour. He says there are plenty of turkeys in the country and it is only a question of how soon and how fast the raisers will let go of them. There is no question of an adequate supply for holiday demands, and no danger of a repetition of last year's abnormal market conditions.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and de-

stroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Nov. 12, 1910, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 72,467 lbs.; Brooklyn, 19,475 lbs.; total, 91,942 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,435 lbs.; Brooklyn, 85 lbs.; total, 2,520 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,640 lbs.; Brooklyn, 135 lbs.; total, 3,775 lbs.

The local trade, both wholesale and retail, was annoyed and upset this week by the newspaper talk of a big decline in meat prices. No such decline took place, though there was the beginning of what is hoped to be a gradual reduction. The consuming public swallowed the newspaper misinformation, hook, line and sinker, however, with the result that both retailer and wholesaler had a very busy week explaining—and cussing!

The annual entertainment and ball of the S. & S. Company Employees' Mutual Aid Society takes place next Friday evening, Nov. 25, at Terrace Garden, in East 58th street. The committee, which includes W. A. Robinson, chairman; Leon A. Kohn, M. M. Behrend, Jesse Bauer and William Wirsing, has completed all arrangements for what they expect to be the finest vaudeville entertainment ever given at an affair of this sort, with the ball and supper to follow.

George H. O'Rear, who has had charge of the real estate and insurance department for the S. & S. Company at New York headquarters for many years, has been appointed to succeed Lewis E. Birdseye as head of the credit department here. Mr. O'Rear is one of the veterans in the S. & S. service and knows the trade like a book, a quality which will come in handy in the credit end of the business. In addition he is very popular with the trade, and his appointment was the cause of many congratulations when it became known this week.

AMONG NEW YORK MEAT MEN.

Familiar faces appear in the new houses at the Westchester Market. Our old friend Nat Hillier, looking younger and spryer than ever, is in charge of the handsome big house of the Jacob Dold Company, and the ever youthful Mr. Hoffman in his gilded cage, both working hard to keep up the excellent standard for which this house is noted. The "Dold Quality" is too well known to need comment, and their interests are in capable hands and well looked after.

It is seldom that a man understands two lines of business thoroughly. But here we have a man who is a first-class meat man and at the same time a thorough restaurant man, who has been conducting the catering of a large apartment hotel for several years at No. 2102 Broadway, where J. F. Dowling is widely known and has gained the respect of his tenants by his courteous treatment and ability to cater to their wants to their entire satisfaction.

Elias Diamand, the well-known butcher fixture manufacturer, has fitted up two fine new stores in Brooklyn recently, one for J. Joseph at Ninth avenue and Windsor place, the other for B. Krause at No. 3352 Fulton street. Both stores have marble fixtures throughout, with handsome offices in marble and plate glass. Mr. Diamand has forged to the front of late. He is known as a first-class mechanic in his line, and his work has added to his reputation.

One of the particularly well-kept stores that attract attention in Manhattan is that of M. Saalberg at No. 502 Eighth avenue, particularly so as it is conducted by a woman, and better conducted than many stores which have experienced men at the head. Mr. Saalberg died about a year and a half ago, and since then the widow, who is as skillful and intelligent as any first-class butcher, has conducted the business with the aid of her son, who does the buying. Eighteen years' experience in cutting meats has made this Mrs. Saalberg one of the foremost business women in her line.

WHY JIM WESTON IS A BUTCHER.

It has often been remarked by those who have the honor of being acquainted with Colonel James Weston, formerly the Duke of Slavonia, that he has a remarkable ability to imitate the speech of different nationalities. The Hon. James comes of a theatrical family and Joe Welch, the Hebrew comedian, is his nephew. The Rogers Brothers are his cousins and Frank Bush is his brother-in-law by a former marriage.

These theatrical celebrities were in the habit years ago of rehearsing when the Hon. James was present, and gradually the glamour of the stage grew upon him and he pestered vaudeville managers to give him just a chance, which they finally did. Can the reader imagine the Jim Weston we all know standing before a Bowery audience convinced that he had the ability of a headliner, his knees quaking, his face scarlet, almost choking with emotion, and not able to utter a sound?

Exactly two minutes after the quickest debut on record Jim determined to be a butcher instead of an actor, for as he afterward tried to explain: "The Bowery was intirely too dom familiar wid a mon of me quiet tastes, and besides, me clothes wuz ruined." Now he is perfectly satisfied to ruin his clothes in a good cause, in looking after the sales of the Shannon Brothers' Company in their handsome new house on Westchester avenue.

Where smiling Jim is known so well
As an important factor,
He's forgotten how the curtain fell
When he thought he was an actor;
When selling meat he knows his book,
But as an actor—"Oh, get the hook!"

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

